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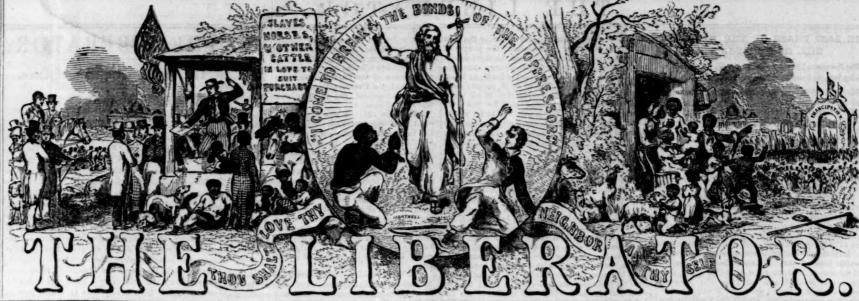
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Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. F In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams,

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

WHOLE NUMBER 1205.

# VOL. XXIV. NO. 10.

hardly alter the fact.

There is something in their attitude, as related There is something in their actions, it offices to different classes of people and phases of opinion, which is adapted to provoke sympathy. They have had to endure violence for a time, and they have not yet out-lived calumny. They are bad enough—we mean organically and as regards their action in we mean organically and as regards their action in the mass, not in their individual characters, on which we do not sit in judgment—but then they are not quite as bad as some people think them to be. Now, so long as this can be made to appear, they gain power for evil, by every unjust assault made upon them. We believe that some of made upon them. We believe that some of their most ardent opponents have helped rather than hindered them, by an intemperance and indiscriminateness of decunciation vieing (if that be possible) with some of their most vehement platform effusions. There is large provocation, but it is the part of wisdom not to be so provoked.

The attitude which the society has taken against are national government and against the churches

our national government and against the churches is deplorable. We say this, not forgetting the facts, civil and ecclesiastical, which put the sharpest weapons into their hands. The tremendous list of concessions to the slave power, by which our statesmen have crimsoned their hands and sullied our national history,—and the more loathsome al-liance that has been struck between theologues and slave-drivers—are almost enough to make one turn omposed of men like himself and Mr. Gerrit Smith of the government are reserved to the States received eventy-third Psalu had such feelings when he saw the prosperity of the wicked. But he went into the sentrary—instead of trying to topple it from its foundations, like some modern reformers. There, it is our faith, men will continue to go, to offer supplications to One who never denied the right of petition, to strengthen their faith by the assurances of a Corenant that cannot be judicially perverted or dishonestly compromised, and to renew their engagements with a divinely appointed society, as crausentally united; imperfect, indeed, and liable to corruptions, but having immutable promises and no uncertain future. It is deplorable to see a body claiming in any degree to represent the anti-slavery cause, beating against the church, the word, the very existence of God; not because they can damage divine truth, but because their defeat is a seeming defeat and a real discouragement of the cause of humanity.

The charge of infidelity, indeed, is repelled by them as slanderous. That they are not all infidels we are glad to believe, and to hope that the major part of them are not, though what infidels they have in the ranks manage to make a noise quite disproportionate to their supposed nambers. But they cannot deny that the most radical infidelity, finded uterance on their platforms and through their newspapers, so that a Christian who does not wish his family to be instructed in blasphemy of all the rare and ways ready to acknowledge and to repet the proper are reported and the rational principle are provisions of the Council.

The charge of infidelity is not a provision of the country.

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The charge of infidelity is not provision of the country.

The charge of infidelity is not provis misanthrope, anarchist or atheist. The author of

newspapers, so that a Christian who does not wish his family to be instructed in blasphemy of all that he holds most sacred, must keep them away from their assemblies, and exclude their papers from his house. They say that their only offence is, that they invite the co-operation of all men against slavery, without regard to their religious or irreligious opinions. 'Wae to them that tak' the decvil's tools to do the Lord's wark wi'!' is a sentiment of Sandy Mackay worth reproductive in this connection. Sandy Mackay worth remembering in this connec-tion. We are not quite so indifferent to the question who shall be our yoke-fellows. But is this a fair answer! We object, not that infidels occupy their platform to speak against slavery, but that they speak against the Bible, and even against the exist-ence of God. We do not care to object that anti-slavery articles from the pens of infidel writers appear in their papers, but that anti-christian arti-

cles are freely admitted.

To this the retort is always ready, that we are opposing free discussion, and virtually showing fear of infidels,—which is a sheer evasion. We merely say that, were we combined with an infidel in a common cause, we would impose no other restraint on his freedom of discussion than this,—that when wishes to propagate his irreligious theories, he must do it at his own proper cost and charges, and not with the funds, the machinery, and the agen-

cies of our joint enterprise.

Something more we had intended to say, but our limited space forbids. Against an evil so hideoss, yet so strongly entrenched behind law, custom, sophistical ethics, ecclesiastic and political cotton-bags, as is American slavery, it would seem that the united force of all who hate the system is not so strong that any of it can well be wasted in contending among themselves. But we cannot think that the best way to remove the evil is to begin by defying the Almighty, or allying ourselves with those who do.

## SLAVERY DIVINELY ORDAINED.

forced amid general acquiescence, and the Potomac complacently pursues its quiet career to the sea. But Mr. Seward will 'abrogate' the Nebraska and Kansas bill, if that should become a law. He will Kansas bill, if that should become a law. He will not only do that—for his language is susceptible of one meaning only—but he will 'nestrong' the Missouri Compromise! In other words, he will abrogate the sovereign right of the people to manage their own affairs in their own way, and restore the restrictive power of Congress—probably a Congress composed of men like himself and Mr. Gerrit Smith—over the people of the new Territories! This mention of the people is the people of the new Territories! This spectively, or to the people; 'therefore, Resolved, That the inhabitants of any Territory will be a herculean task, and will require years to

delusion, but are always ready to acknowledge and to repair an error. At this day, the men who have suffered from the abuse of fanaticism are among the accepted favorites of the masses—and this not only because the adversaries of sound legislation and wise executive action have themselves repent ed, but because the reforms which honest and fear-less men did not hesitate to sustain in the face of less men did not hesitate to sustain in the face of opposition and intimidation, have crowned their advocates with honors in their wholesome and practical results. It will be so with the measure reported by Senator Douglas to organize Nebraska and Kansas, and sustained by three-fourths of the honors in the face of compromise which have been played so solemnly before the country, and calling upon all the compromisers to take a proper position, now that the

and Kansas, and sustained by three-fourths of the American Senate.

Mr. Seward congratulates himself, and the country and the Senate, on the prevailing quiet and absence from all excitement which existed 'a month ago!' And yet this peaceful seem followed after the passage of those very compromise measures which he assailed with so much violence and intemperance of speech and of manner! He might have added, that not a month after these measures had passed, the nation resumed its tranquil mind, and also that this tranquility was a consequence of the great principle of popular sovereignty, which, as it made these principles irresistible, is sure to render the legislation in reference to Nebraska and Kansas a subject for national approval. One month after the passage of the bill of Senator Douglas, the calm will be as delightful, and the public tranquility as serone, as, in the language of Mr. Seward, they were 'a month ago!'

DOUGLEST DESIDICATIONS

POOLISH PREDICTIONS.

The proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, has produced considerable excitement among the Abolitionists of the North; and it has even been predicted, that a dissolution of the Union will follow the adoption of the measure. Threats of dissolving the Union have been so frequently made heretofore, by this class of citizens, and have so often evaporated in idle words, that they have ceased to cause alarm. Every few years we have what is called a crisis—an intense excitement on the slavery question—where harsh eithets are indulged, and a considerable amount of gas expended; and then the storm subsides, and the Union remains as firmly consolidated as fore; and so it will be at the present time, whether the Missouri Compromise be repealed or stand untouched.

American citizens, who love their country, are not going to engage in an intestine war, on the slavery to the laddrended, we must

SENATOR SEWARD'S PREPARED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Every speech that is made against the propositions to organize the Territories of Nebraska and
Kansas is filled with dismal apprehensions and
gloomy predictions of the great excitement against
those propositions in the country at large.

The people of the North were then and are now
willing to have this question settled on the principle that the sovereignty was in the people, and
willing to have this question settled on the principle that the sovereignty was in the people, and
under the speculator in the dark school of agitation. He
tells us, in his speech made to the Senate on the
17th instant, against the bill of Senator Douglas,
with an air of imperial significance and sterness,
that 'in all such transactions as these, the people
have a reserved right to review the acts of their
representatives, and a right to demand a reconsist
and that there is, in our legislative practice,
a form of RE-ENACTENT, as well as an act of repeal;
and that there is, in our political system, provision
not only for abrogation, but for restoration also!'
These are not cabalistic words, although they
are, characteristically, intended to alarm. Doubt
less, if he could repeal an act of Congress like the
fugitive slave law, he would do so. Indeed, he is
one of those who were pledged to that work when
that thaw was perfected more than three years ago.
It was, however, carried into effect; it is still enforced amid general acquiescence, and the Potomac
to the prophecy and the Potomac
that the prophecy and

Whereas, The right of self-government is inherent in the people—antecedent to, and forming the basis of all constitutional compacts—and the people in framing a government, delegate only such powers as they deem sufficient to, and necessary for, the prosecution of order at home, and the maintenance of National honor abroad.

And whereas, In the formation of the Federal Constitution tall powers not specially delegated.

## SELECTIONS.

### From the Cincinnati Christian Freeman 'WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?'

SLAVENY DIVINELY ORDAINED.

In the U.S. Hours of Representatives—
In the U.S. Hours of Representatives—
Affinishtration is to generally, askid, the Administration in the tatempts to restore the General Administration of South Carel administration in the territorical administration of South Carel administration in the territorical constraints and where it is a completed on the more relevated position to mingle in the territorical of the careling of the territorical administration of the careling of the

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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INTIDICATY AND ANTI-SLAVIAUN.

We have recisely appualshed of the political gardenium and started papealshed of the political gardenium and the started papealshed of the political gardenium and the started papealshed of the political gardenium and the political g

The American Home Missionary Society is responsible for a similar reason.

The American Home Missionary Society is responsible, for it refuses to publish a single line condemning this sin, and consequently declares its belief, that it is

The Sunday School Union is responsible for the ame reason. The American Bible Society is re-

spine is epidemic amongst them. Not one in a hundred stands straight.

Look at that polished icicle, Edward Everett—the man who, when in the pulpit, was said to have offered up the most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston congregation—look at that finished statue, hear him express his high 'admiration' (that is the word he uses) for the Compromise measures of 1850, the damnable Fugitive Slave Law not excepted—and if you doubt any longer that his lips are made of marble, because you see them move, you will not doubt that his heart is made of stone. Educated, learned, accomplished, elegant, what a pity that, while God gave him talents, the devil—who always puts in weak ones ents, the devil—who always puts in weak ones—should have supplied his backbone. The freedom of a great Territory—the highest right, the right to liberty, of millions yet to be—the cause committed to his hands is no less than this. And yet, with what an effeminate, and soft, and flattering wise he pleaded each weath of a carrie, and soft, oice he pleads a case worthy of a giant's strug-de! How carefully he treads among the toes of

pitiable and despicable too—in Congress—whether or not there may hereafter be black slaves in Kansas and Nebraska; but it does not prove that the masses, who want no office and ask no favors, are not earnestly and strongly in favor of glorious Liberty, and opposed, bitterly and forever opposed, to the further extension of Slavery. Does any one

From the Worcester Spy.

## THE CENTRAL POWER.

sin, asd consequently declares its belief, that it is not sin.

The Sunday School Union is responsible for the same reason. The American Bible Society is responsible, for it receives the wages of iniquity for publishing the Word of God, and thus declares it right for man to enslave his brother. That minister is responsible who refuses plainly to teach his people the sinfulness of slavery, for they receive the kw at his mouth, and he shapes and colors their sentiments.

Those colleges and schools of every description, where pupils are not correctly taught upon this point, and every editor of a religious paper whorefrains from speaking the truth in regard to this point, and every editor of a religious paper whorefrains from speaking the truth in regard to this oppression, is also responsible. Most of all art those responsible who will declaim against slavery and use all manner of harsh words against it, and yet argue that it may properly remain in the church, and be patronized by Mission Boards, and covered up by Tract Societies, and other sources of religious instruction.

Let any man estimate, if he can, the amount of public sentiment created by such influences as we have mentioned, and consider whether he has not discovered the reason why politicians are piotting such mishief, and framing it by a law.

Fellow-Christian, how much have you done to wards the creation of the existing public sentiment, by patronizing such things yourself! Havey you helped to shut out Freedom and the Gospet from Nobraska!

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

BACKBONES WANTED—A NORTH.

There is no North, said Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster was mistaken; and in the little time that interced before his death, after he had given himself up entirely to the South, he found out his mistake. There is a North; but the instinctive to the proposition in Congress to Senator Dougla's bill of abominations. Our public senitiance of the proposition in Congress to Senator Dougla's bill of abominations. Our public sepidement of the proposition in Congress to

power.

This is one of the grand evils arising from the This is one of the grand evils arising from the vast patronage which is in the hands of the central government, which is increasing every year. This is one of the most dangerous effects of that centralization of power, and grows stronger, daily, at the capital, and which will become more and more dangerous to the republic until it is taken from the President, and is diffused amongst the legitimate sovereigns of the nation, the people. The President can bestow \$50,000,000 a year upon those who sustain his measures; and it is not, therefore, surprising that the Times and Post, which have each a liberal supply of covernment pan, should stand up for al supply of government pap, should stand up for the Nebraska bill.

## SPEECH OF SENATOR CHASE.

The following is the concluding portion of the very able speech of Senator CHASE, of Ohio, in the U. S.

sole holeads a case worthy of a giant's struggle! How carefully he treads among the toes of the Southern Senators, by the very gentleness of his opposition tenderly weeing future Southern support for the Presidency! How, while he argues this great case, does he concede the main point to his opponents, by falsely admitting that the great question is of no practical importance! Ah, yes! how blandly he smiles away the liberty of the unborn generations of men and women, who shall toil and bleed under the lash when he shall be sleeping—if their groans will let him sleep—in his grave! And yet this is the same man who, a few years ago, when a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, wrote a letter to William Lloyd Garrison, avowing himself in favor of immediate emancipation. No backbone has he.

But this humiliating spectacle—the more humiliating sight of the Northern men, who, prostrating themselves at the feet of the Administration, and meekly taking on their dishonorable shoulders the heavy burden of this wicked measure—all this does not prove that there is no North. It does, indeed, prove that there are white slaves—pitiable and despicable too—in Congress—whether or not there may hereafter be black slaves in Kansas and Nebraska; but it does not prove that the masses, who want no office and ask no favors, are not carnestly and strongly in favor of glorious for the country, and the controversy in respect to the Missouri compromise applied to territory, in which slavery was already allowed. The dishonorable shoulders the heavy burden of this wicked measure—all this does not prove that there is no North. It does, indeed, prove that there are white slaves—pitiable and despicable too—in Congress—whether or not there may hereafter be black slaves in Kansas and Nebraska; but it does not prove that the masses, who want no office and ask no favors, are not carnestly and strongly in favor of glorious the first the controversy in respect to the country, the provisions of the country of the country. The provisions of the count

freedom shall be left in doubt during the whole period of its Territorial existence.

It is quite obvious, Mr. President, how very prejudicial such a doubt must be to the settlement and improvement of the territory. But I must now pause upon this. The truth is, that the compromise acts of 1850 were not intended to introduce any principle of territorial organization applicable to any other territory, except that covered by them. The professed object of the friends of the compromise acts was to compose the whole slavery agitation. There were various matters of complaint. The non-surrender of fugitives from service was one; the existence of slavery and the slave

plaint. The non-surrender of fugitives from service was one; the existence of slavery and the slave trade here in this District and elsewhere, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, was another. The apprehended introduction or prohibition of slavery in the Territories, furnished other grounds of controversy. The slave States complained of the free States, and the free States complained of the slave States. It was supposed by some, that this whole agitation might be stayed, and finally put at rest, by skilfully adjusted legislation. So, sir, we had the omnibus bill, and its appendages, the Fugitive Slave Bill and the District Slave-trade-suppression Bill. To please the North the Fugitive Slave Bill and the District Slave-trade-suppression Bill. To please the North, to please the free States, California was to be admitted, and the slave depots here in the Dis-trict were to be broken up. To please the slave States, a stringent Fugitive Slave Act was to be passed, and slavery was to have a chance to get into the new Territories. The support of the Sen-ators and Representatives from Texas was to be gained by a liberal adjustment of boundary, and by the assumption of a large portion of their State debt. The general result contemplated was a comgained by a forerit adjustment of boundary, and by the assumption of a large portion of their State debt. The general result contemplated was a complete and final adjustment of all questions relating to slavery. The acts passed, a number of the friends of the acts signed a compact, pledging themselves to support no man for any office who would in any way renew the agitation. The country was required to acquiesce in the settlement as an absolute finality. No man concerned in carrying those measures through Congress, and least of all, the distinguished man whose efforts mainly contributed to their success, ever imagined that in the Territorial acts which formed a part of the series, they were planting the germs of a new agitation. Indeed, I have proved that one of these acts contains an express stipulation which precludes the revival of the agitation in the form in which it is now thrust upon the country, without manifest disregard of the provisions of those acts themselves.

I have thus proved, beyond controversy, that the

Thave thus proved, beyond controversy, that the averment of the bill which my amendment proposes to strike out is untrue. Senators, will you unite in a statement which you know to be contraunite in a statement which you know to be contra-dicted by the history of the country? Will you incorporate into a public statute, an affirmation which is contradicted by every event which attend-ed or followed the adoption of the compromise acts? Will you here, acting under your high responsi-bility as Senators of the Free States, assert as fact, by a solemn vote, that which the personal recoll tion of every Senator who was here during the discussion of those compromise acts disproves? I will not believe it until I see it. If you wish to break up the time-honored compact embodied in the Missouri compromise, transferred into the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, preserved and affirmed by these compromise acts themselves, do it openly; do it boldly. Repeal the Missouri prohibition. Repeal it by a direct vote. Do not repeal it by indirection. Do not 'declare' it 'inoperative,' 'because superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850.'

of the legislation of 1850.'

Mr. President, three great eras have marked the history of this country in respect to slavery. The first may be characterized as the era of ENFRANCHISMENT. It commenced with the earliest struggles for national independence. The spirit which inspired it animated the hearts and prompted the efforts of Washington, of Jefferson, of Patrick Henry, of Wythe, of Adams, of Jay, of Hamilton, of Morris, in short, of all the great men of our early history. All these hoped, all these labored for, all these believed in the final deliverance of the country from the curse of slavery. That spirit for, all these believed in the final deliverance of the country from the curse of slavery. That spirit burned in the Declaration of Independence, and inspired the provisions of the Constitution and the ordinance of 1787. Under its influence, when in full vigor, State after State provided for the emancipation of the slaves within their limits prior to the adoption of the Constitution. Under its feebler influence at a later veried and during the adoption. the adoption of the Constitution. Under its feebler influence at a later period, and during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, the importation of slaves was prohibited into Missisippi and Louisiana, on the faint hope that those Territories might finally become free States. Gradually that spirit ceased to influence our public councils, and lost its control over the American heart and the American policy. Another era succeeded, but by such imperceptible gradations that the lines which separate the two cannot be traced with absolute precision. The facts of the two eras meet and mingle as the currents of confluent streams mix so imperceptibly rents of confluent streams mix so imperceptibly that the observer cannot fix the spot where the meeting waters blend.

meeting waters blend.

This second era was the era of conservatism. Its great maxim was to preserve the existing condition. Men said let things remain as they are; let slavery stay where it is, excluded from where it is not; refrain from disturbing the public quiet by agitation; adjust all differences that arise, not by the application of principles, but by compromise. It was during this period that the Senator tells as that slavery was maintained in Illinois, but he

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stated in the report: 'That the Committee deem it highly dangerous and inexpedient to impair a provision wisely calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Northwestern country, and to give strength and security to that extensive frontier. In the salutary operation of this sagacious and benevolent restraint, it is believed that the inhabitants of Indiana will, at no very distant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labor and of emigration.'

to Maion with Slan

Sir, these reports, made in 1803 and 1807, and the action of Congress upon them, in conformity with their recommendations, saved Illinois, and with their recommendations, saved Illinois, and perhaps Indiana, from becoming slave States.—When the people of Illinois formed their State constitution, they incorporated into it a section prostitution, they incorporated into it a section prostitution. viding that neither slavery nor involuntary servi tude shall be hereafter introduced into this State The constitution made provision for the continued service of the few persons who were originally held as slaves, and then bound to service under the Territorial laws, and for the freedom of their children, and thus secured the final extinction of slavery. The Senator thinks that this result is not attributable to the ordinance. I differ from him. But for the ordinance, I have no doubt that slavery would have been introduced into Indiana, Illinois, d Ohio. It is something to the credit of the era conservatism, uniting its influences with those of the expiring era of enfranchisement, that it maintained the ordinance of 1787 in the North-

The era of conservatism passed, also, by imperceptible gradations, into the era of slavery propa-gandism. Under the influences of this new spirit we opened the whole territory acquired from Mex-ico, except California, to the ingress of slavery Every foot of it was covered by a Mexican prohib Every foot of it was covered by a Mexican prohibi-tion; and yet, by the legislation of 1850, we con-sented to expose it to the introduction of slaves. Some, I believe, have actually been carried into Utah and into New Mexico. They may be few, perhaps, but a few are enough to affect materially the probable character of their future governments. Under the evil influences of the same spirit we are now called upon to reverse the original policy of the republic; to subvert even a solemn compact of the conservative period, and open Nebraska to sla-

very. Sir, I believe that we are upon the verge of an other era. That era will be the era of reaction. The introduction of this question here, and its discussion, will greatly hasten its advent. We who insist upon the denationalization of slavery, and upon the absolute divorce of the General Government from all connexion with it, will stand with the men who favored the compromise acts, and who yet wish to adhere to them, in their letter and in their spirit, against the repeal of the Missouri prohibition. You may pass it here. You may send it to the other House. It may become law. But its effect will be to satisfy all thinking men that no compromises with slavery will stand, except so long as they serve the interests of slavery; and that there they serve the interests of slavery; and that there is no safe and honorable ground to stand upon, except that of restricting slavery within State limits, and excluding it absolutely from the whole sphere of Federal jurisdiction. The old questions between political parties are at rest. No great question so thoroughly possesses the public mind as this of slavery. This discussion will hasten the inevitable reorganization of parties upon the new issues which are incurrence suggest. It will light up which our circumstances suggest. It will light up a fire in the country, which may perhaps consume those who kindle it

those who kindle it.

I cannot believe that the people of this country have so far lost sight of the maxims and principles of the revolution, or are so insensible to the obligations which those maxims and principles impose, as to acquiesce in the violation of this compact Sir, the Senator from Illinois tells us that he pro-poses a final settlement of all Territorial questions in respect to slavery, by the application of the prin-ciple of popular sovereignty. What kind of pop-ular sovereignty is it, which allows one portion of the people to enslave another portion? Is that the doctrine of equal rights? Is that exact justice? Is that the teaching of enlightened, liberal, progressive Democracy? No. sir; no. There can be no real Democracy which does not fully maintain the rights of man, as man. Living, practical, earnest rights of man, as man. Living, practical, earnest Democracy imperatively requires us, while carefully abstaining from unconstitutional interference with the internal regulations of any State upon the subject of slavery, or any other subject, to insist upon the practical application of its great principles in all the legislation of Congress.

I repeat, sir, that we who maintain these principles will stond shoulder to knowledge with the majority of the principles will stond shoulder to shoulder with the majority with the majority of the shoulder to shoulder with the majority with the majority of the shoulder to shoulder with the majority with the majority of the shoulder to should be shoulded to should be shoulded to should be shoulded to should be should be

ciples will stand shoulder to shoulder with the men who, differing from us in other questions, will yet unite with us in opposition to the violation of plighted faith contemplated by this bill. There are men, and not a few, who are willing to adhere to the compromise of 1850. If the Missouri prohibition, which that compromise incorporates and preserves among its own provisions, shall be reealed, abrogated, broken up, thousands will say away with all compromises; they are not worth the paper on which they are printed; we will re-turn to the old principles of the Constitution; we ancient doctrine that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, the legislation of Congress without due process law. Carrying out that principle into its practical applications, we will not cease our efforts until slavery shall cease to exist whenever it can be reached by the constitutional action of the Govern-

Sir, I have faith in progress; I have faith in Democracy. The planting and growth of this nation, upon this Western continent, was not an ac-The establishment of the American Go ernment upon the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the organization of the union of these States, under our existing Co stitution, was the work of great men, inspired great ideas, guided by Divine Providence. queathed to us the great duty of so administering the Government they organized, as to protect the rights, to guard the interests, and promote the well-being of all persons within its jurisdiction. and thus present to the nations of the earth a noble example of wise and just self-government. Sir, I have faith enough to believe that we shall yet fulfill this high duty. Let me borrow the in-spiration of Milton, while I declare my belief that we have yet a country 'not degenerated nor drooping to a fatal decay, but, by casting off the old and wrinkled skin of corruption, to outlive these pangs and wax young again, entering the glorious ways of truth and prosperous virtue, destined to be come great and honorable in these latter ages Methinks I see in my mind, a great and puis-sant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks. Meher as an engle, renewing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance; while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twiabout, amazed at what she means. and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms.'

Sir, we may fulfill this sublime destiny, if we will but faithfully adhere to the great maxims of the Revolution; honestly carry into their legiti-mate practical applications the high principles of Democracy, and preserve inviolate, plighted faith and solemn compact. Let us do this, putting our trust in the God of our fathers, and there is no dream of national prosperity, power and glory, which ancient or modern boilders of ideal commonwealths ever conceived, which we may not hope But if we turn aside from these way of honor, to walk in the by-paths of temporary expedients, compromising with wrong, abetting oppression, and repudiating faith, the wisdom and devotion and labors of our fathers will have been spent in vain

Sir, I trust that the result of this discussion will show that the American Senate will sanction no breach of compact. Let us strike from the bill the statement which historical facts and our personal recollections disprove, and then reject the whole proposition which looks toward a violation of the plighted faith and solemn compact which our fathers made, and which we, their sons, are bound by every tie of obligation sacredly to main-

An effigy was found on Tuesday morning suspended to the top of the flag-staff on Bosto Common, with the following inscription upon it Stephen A. Douglas, author of the infamou Nebraska bill—the Benedict Arnold of 1854. Why hang an aspiring demagogue who has al ready hung himself?

Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed the bill. He maintained that the Compromise measures of 1850 clearly and unmistakably established the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the people of the Territories. That principle had been endorsed by the Whig and Democratic Conventions, and was triumphantly sustained by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote in all the States in the Presidential election. He compared those acts with the present one, and contended that this one carried out that principle more definitely than even the acts of '50. He read from the journal and debates of 1850, to show that the North then repudiated, refused and set aside the Missouri Compromise, and forced upon the South the doctrine of non-intervention, which the South opposed, but were compelled to submit to. He defended the principle of non-intervention by Congress, as infinitely more wise, just and republican than any generatives of the state to the state of the state to the state of the state to the state of the state of the state of the state to the state of the state the principle of non-intervention by Congress, as infinitely more wise, just and republican than any geographical line. To attempt to dictate to the people of a State, and say that for all time they should have slavery, was unconstitutional, and colloquy, in which Mr. Seward said the South had

prove of any act voted by a majority of her repre-sentatives! Who was this Senator who had styled sentatives! Who was this Senator who had styled as white slaves all those Northern men who dare do here what they believed the Constitution de-manded of them! It was the same man who, in Fancoil Hall, counselled the assembled multitude

Cries of · Order, order.']

Mr. Sumner—I challenge the Senator to pro-Mr. Sumner—I challenge the Schalor of Produce, in any report or paper, a word or line wherein I ever counselled violence. The words used in Fancuil Hall were these:— I counsel no violence.

Mr. Norris said he might have used strong would not complain of the treatment given to him,

Mr. Sumner, by uttering sentiments in his Compromise was the one of 1821, made necessary speeches for the purpose of eliciting applause from Abolitionists in the galleries. Such conduct, if his own, he would consider too disgraceful for a memory of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the one of 1821, made necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by the refusal of the North to carry out the necessary by

or of the Senate. Mr. Wade of Ohio followed, and discussed the Mr. Wade of Ohio followed, and discussed the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, the ruth of the Declaration of Independence, the industries of slavery, and the inconsistency of Messrs.

Sented to him, and on it was insertion extra the Missouri act of his life, and one of these was the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Mr. Clay accepted the medal, and Mr. Douglas said he had seen that medal, and ustice of slavery, and the inconsistency of Messrs. Douglas, Cass, and others, who now support the bill. He read many extracts from former peti- '21.' He replied also to quotations from Web

that State to vote against the Nebraska bill. He was free to avow that he was opposed to slavery in any and every shape it was presented in. If he had been in Congress in 1820, he thought he would have voted against the admission of Missouri to the last, unless she prohibited slavery by her Constitution. If in Congress in 1850, he would have at peace, and brotherly love prevailed since 1850, duty; until suddenly our peace was disturbed by a proposition to take away from the North the little given of corr to her by the Compromise of 1820. He continued his remarks until 11 o'clock upon the progressive advances of the slaveholding interest upon the

Mr. Weller of California replied for half an his place to no corrupt bargain or coalition.
Mr. Weller, of California. But others do.
Mr. Chase, of Ohio. Do you say I came here by hour, when he yielded to Mr. Douglas, entreating that the debate should be closed.

Mr. Weller said if the vote was to be taken, he

would stop, but if it was a question as to whether he or the Senator from Illinois should speak, he eferred to speak himself. Mr. Douglas said he would abandon his speech.

if a vote could be taken. . Houston of Texas said he desired to speak

before the vote was had.

Mr. Sumner said he desired also to be heard. Mr. Douglas then, at request, proceeded to answer the objections to the bill. He commenced by replying to Mr. Bell's objections as to the In-He had been denounced as an agitator by reviving slavery agitation when the country was in profound repose, produced by the acts of 1850 This charge came from men pledged now and for-

ever to a resistance to and repeal of those peace establishing acts. The Committee on Territories had been chosen by unanimous vote, and by unanimous vote the question of territorial government for Nebraska was referred to that Cou noted on it as a matter of duty, and endeavore to report a measure in conform far the measure was conformable to the sense of the majority, the two-third vote of to-night, comprising a majority of Whigs and a majority of Democrats in the Senate, would show. He advoted and supported the principle of his bill in 1850, and it was adopted. He meta meeting held in Chicago, where those acts were to be resisted, and in that speech explained to his constituents that those territorial acts were framed on the principle of the senator.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE NEBRASKA

BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Nebraska bill came up in the U. S. Senate on Friday last, and was read for the third time.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee made a speech in explanation of his vote.

Mr. Dawson of Georgia followed in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bell's objections to its details.

Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed

Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed

Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed

Mr. Dawson of New Hampshire then addressed

Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed Mr. Norris of New Hampshire then addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in support of the bill. He maintained that the Compromise measures of 1850 clearly and unmistakably established the relimitation of the properties of t

people of a State, and say that for all time they should have slavery, was unconstitutional, and the converse of such an act was equally unconstitutional. He referred to the speeches of Abolition Senators, and replied to them. In the course of his remarks, he asked the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) or the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner.) if the territory were free, and its Legislature should pass a Fugitive Slave act, would either of them aid to execute that law!

Mr. Wade said that, as his colleague was not present, he would reply to the question. He (Mr. Wade) had never and would never aid in executing that law, or in catching a slave. Would the Senator from New Hampshire aid in catching slaves!

Mr. Norris—I have answered that question many times at home and am not afraid to do so here. Mr. Norris—I have answered that question many all who voted for this bill as traitors, and the in-Mr. Norris—I have answered that question many all who voted for this bill as traitors, and the intimes at home, and am not afraid to do so here. Sults put upon him by hanging and burning him in effigy in Ohio and Massachusetts, were the na-I am, as a citizen, bound to obedience to all the laws of the United States. If present, and I am called upon by the officers of the law to aid them in the discharge of their legal duties, I will, as in duty bound, give them my aid. The Senator from Boston. Decency and propriety had been vielated. Massachusetts had denounced Senators for saying that the North offered this measure. Which was that Senator, and where did he get his authority for saying that the North did or did not do or appears that the North did or did not do or appears that the North did or did not do or appears that the North did or did not do or appears that the North did or did not do or appears the capears that the North did or did not do or appears that the North did or did not do or appears the capears that the North did not do or appears the capears the capears the capears that the North did not do or a Boston. Decency and propriety had been violated, because the Senator from Massachusetts had told from Boston, under Abolition auspices. not expect more justice than was awarded to the immortal Webster, who, having supported the Compromise acts of 1850, found Fancuil Hall closed against him. Boston, under Abolition auspices, in the case of Webster, struck him, and refused him Fancoil Hall, counselled the assembled minitude to resist by force a law passed to execute a provision of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Summer, excitedly—Never! Never! Never! would strike him without a hearing, when they had thus treated Webster, who had shed such glory upon his State; how could he expect desency, or a hearing at the hands of Boston Aboliticnists Mr. Norris said he might have used strong would not complain of the treatment given to him, words, but not stronger than the sentiments of the when he reflected how Webster and Lincoln had required.

been treated by the Boston Abolitionists. In the address of the Abolitionists of Congresss, and in the Mr. Sumner—If the Senator says that I ever counselled resistance by violence to any law, and if he cannot produce any report to sustain him, he is—[a pause]—in the situation of one who says that which he cannot maintain by facts.

Mr. Norris said he thought he could substantially maintain what he had imputed to the Senatially maintain what he had imputed to the Senatial S

> valuable medal of Henry Clay was struck and presented to him, and on it was inscribed every great

Mr. Toucy of Connecticut spoke from 7 1-2 o'clock till ten minutes before 10 on the constitutional argument in favor of the principles of the bill.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine said it was now so late, be would foreign his intention of addressing the klavery as the record distinct of the state of the principles of the transfer of the true of the Aft. Fessenden of Maine said it was now a should be admitted as States with or without be would forego his intention of addressing the Senate upon this bill. He understood by the newspapers that the Legislature of his State—a Democratic Legislature—had passed almost unanimously resolutions instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the Nebraska bill. He ico bill, and then the amendment was put into voted against giving territorial governments to that he was simple enough to take, as facts, the New Mexico and Utah, unless the Wilmot Proviso was put in the acts. He then expressed the senbut for those Senators who ought to know the ts of the people of Maine upon the question truth of the facts published by them to the world, of labor. Honest labor was not considered disgrace-ful there. The labor of any man, no matter how ments of these Senators had followed the torrent ful there. The labor of any man, no matter now mall its reward, if honest, was more respected there than any dishonest act, even if rewarded by the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States. He then entered into a history of the ancient policy of the nation with respect to slavery. He contended that the Constitution gave the slavery. States great advantages over the free contended that the Constitution gave the slavery. the slave States great advantages over the free States, and the North was interested deeply in between the free and slave States, the North had between the free and slave States and the slave States and the free and slave States and the slave States and the slave States and the and the North never refused to execute her life could be adduced to show that he had ever as part of the agreement. Since the Missouri act, five slave States had been admitted without objection. In the Compromise of 1850 the South got the privious formula of the American States and the Presidency in 1848. It The whole country had since acquiesced in it, owing to the awful threatening that unless it was agreed to, the Union would be dissolved. He was in the porting of the bill was but discharging the duty to the awful threatening that unless it was agreed to the address. He had already shown that the reto, the Union would be dissolved. He was in the
Baltimore Whig Convention, and had strenuously
opposed the resolution endorsing that compromise.
He never gave to it his support. The country was
of his State. He had acted only in obedience to prevailed since 1850, tas disturbed by a pro-ne North the little given of corrupt motives? He would say to those Senators of corrupt motives ! that he never had held any office, nor did he get to the Senate by corrupt bargains. He had never got to the Senate by putting his principles, character and honor at public auction for votes. He owed

corrupt bargain ! Mr. Douglas. I object to all interference in this

Mr. Chase. I you say I came here by a cor Mr. Chase.

Mr. Douglas. I said the man who charged me with having brought in this bill as a bid for the Presidency, did come here by a corrupt bargain. Did you mean me! If so, I mean you.

Mr. Chase. I say to the Senator, that if he says that he says that.

I came here by any corrupt bargain, he says that Mr. Douglas. It will not do for the Senator tort the charge of falsification by his statement, gainst the one I have fastened on him by the facts. have charged him with having made false state-

ments with respect to me and my motives, and I have given him opportunities to withdraw it, and has not the manliness to do it when its falsity has been exposed. Mr. Chase explained the statement in the dress, that this bill was a Presidential bid. great measures had more or less reference to the

that those territorial acts were framed on the prin-ciple of non-intervention. Subsequently he made Presidency, the Senator says his address did not that those territorial acts were trained on the property of the Senator says his address did not ciple of non-intervention. Subsequently he made a similar explanation at Springfield, Illinois. The a similar explanation at Springfield, Illinois. The Senator remember, that while he now says it was Legislature of that State at its last session rescinded the resolutions of instruction in favor of the Willaudable to bid for the Presidency, he, in his ad-

Mr. Weller said he had interfered in the matter,

Massachusetts, who declared that he never abandoned any principles, had so far forgotten his prinwith consequences fearful to contemplate. We regret ciple of not imputing motives, as to attribute to that we cannot quote liberally from this Discourse in

ople themselves would sweep it away.

Mr. Douglas concluded at quarter past three. During his speech he was frequently applauded by the galleries and crowded lobbies. With the conclusion of his speech, all the ladies left, excepting

Mr. Houston remarked that, at that same hour. one year ago, the Senate was engaged on the same

At 5 A. M. the vote was taken, as follows :-

For the Bill-Northern Democrats-Messrs, Brod-For the Bill—Northern Democrats—Messrs, Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Cass of Michigan, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas of Illinois, Gwin of California, Jones of Iowa, Norris of New Hampshire, Pettit of Indiana, Shields of Illinois, Stuart of Michigan, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucey of Connecticut, Weller of California, Williams of New Hampshire—14.

Southern Democrats—Adams of Mississippi, Atchison of Missuri, Bayard of Pelavara, Brown of Misson of Misso

Southern Democrats—Adams of Alississippi, Atonison of Missouri, Bayard of Delaware, Brown of Mississippi, Butler of South Carolina, Clay of Alabama, Evans of South Carolina, Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Hunter of Virginia, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason of Virginia, Rusk of Texas, Sebastian of Arkansas, Slidell of

Against the Bill — Northern Democrats — Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Hamlin of Maine, James of Rhode Island, Walker of Wisconsin—4. Northern Whigs—Messrs. Fessenden of Maine, Fish

f New York, Foot of Vermont, Seward of New York, Abolition,) Smith of Connecticut, Wade of Ohio, (Ab-Independent Free Soilers-Messrs. Chase of Ohio,

outhern Whig-Mr. Bell of Tennessee-1.
outhern Democrat-Mr Houston of Texas-1.

Absentes-Northern Democrats-Messrs. Allen of Rhode Island, Bright of Indiana, Wright of New Jer-

y—6.
Southern Democrat—Mr. Mallory of Florida—1.
Northern Whigs—Messrs. Clayton of Delaware, Coopof Pennsylvania, Everett of Massachusetts, Phelps Southern Whigs - Messrs. Pearce of Maryland, combs of Georgia-2. Total absentees (31 States-62 Senators-1 vacancy

from North Carolina,) 10. RECAPITULATION.

For the Bill-Northern Democrats, 14; Southern emocrats, 14; Southern Whigs, 9. Total, 37.

Against the Bill—Northern Democrats, 4; Southern emocrats, 1; Northern Whigs, 2; Southern Whigs, 6 ; Free Soilers, 1. Total, 14. Majority for the bill, 23.

but all would have voted for the bill. Mr. Allen (absent from sickness would have voted against the bill.

and Wright did not vote.

The title of the bill was changed to 'a bill for the government of Nebraska and Kansas.'
Mr. Cass. 'I congratulate the Senate on the triumph of squatter sovereignty.' Adjourned till Tuesday.

## THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The passage of this measure through the Senate on Saturday morning will hardly take the country by surprise. Whatever doubts may have existed as to the final success of the bill, no one looked for much longer delay in the process of enactment in the Senate. The thing has been done in the face of public sentiment, and every step of those who directed the movement has shown a guilty con-sciousness in them—a blind and reckless despera-tion characteristic of those who know they are doing an act of which they ought to be ashe Few words are necessary to describe this deed, it is a fraud and a falsehood; it is a breach of the national faith salemnly pledged in the face of the orld, and inscribed upon the public records. Excuse, palliation, apology, extenuation, or any decent cover for the iniquity, there is none. Nobody asked for it: nobody had ever dreamed of the existence of a necessity or use for such a thing A hungry demagogue, disappointed of the Presidency, flings this firebrand into the Senate, hoping that in the scramble caused by the combustion, he may effect some profitable exploit of political petty eny. Unscrupulous intriguers and needy expectants of the same stamp toss about, and kindle the flame by which Thus a fire is raised warm their own fingers. which blazes till the pledged and recorded faith of

DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW YORK GERMANS. An enthusiastic meeting of the German citizens of New York was held in Washington Hall, of that city, Friday evening, for the purpose of uttering their protest against the Nebraska bill. The Hall was rowded to its ntmost capacity-about three the nd persons-and the doorways and streets in the parts of the city were present, accompanied by bands, and bearing distinctive banners. Speeches

Coxcorp. N. H., March 6. A great meeting of

one hundred columns in that paper. The nes are to be submitted to their authors for least one hundred columns in that paper.

revision before publication. Only one paper in Illinois defends the Nebraska fraud. A striking proof of what Mr. Douglas's constituents think of him and his bill.

Mr. Chase said he was a party to no arrangement, and none existed. There were three parties in the Legislature—Whigs, Free Soilers and Old Line Democrats. He received the votes of all the Old Line Democrats, and also the Democratic Free Soilers. He received no Whig votes.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, said he shrank instinctively from repelling personal assaults. He would now say, if the Senator means to say that I came here by any waiver of principle—by any abandonment of my principles, of any kind, or by any effort or solicitation, or any action of my own, in any way, he states that which he cannot sustain by facts. I never sought the office I now hold, in any way; nor was I a party in any way, distitutions from that day to the present time. First in any way; nor was I a party in any way, distitutions from that day to the present time. First rectly or indirectly, to the efforts which put me came the protest against Theocracy in the Church. Next came the protest against Monarchy. Then came because he was the only native of Ohio in the Sen-ate. He regretted that the State was represented protest against Aristocracy. There yet remains the protest against Despotocracy—the tyrannical rule of ate. He regretted that the State was reported as it was in the Senate, but the gentleman was elected to his seat the same year that he (Mr. Weller) left Ohio, and he was rejoiced that he left nine great victories of the Slave Power over Liberty. Mr. Douglas regretted that the gentleman from clearly and powerfully delineated-and now, the tenth ciple of not imputing motives, as to attribute to him the most unworthy ones. The Senator should not have made any charge against him.

Mr. Sunner. What charge?
Mr. Douglas. That I introduced this bill as a Presidential bid. The Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senate. Oh no! He did not steal the months of the Senate. Oh no! He did not steal the months of the Senate of the Senate of the Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senate. Oh no! He did not steal the months of the Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senator and the senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senator and the senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address. The Senator now says he had nothing to do with the corrupt coalition by which he was sent to the Senator had publicly declared that fact to the whole country in his address.

ey. He only took it and put it in his pocket.

Mr. Douglas then urged the adoption of the bill.

The great Indian barrier to the progress and extension of the country ought not, he said, to be longer continued. If Congress did not act, the port of it, up to the sixth evening. Here we shall stop, in justice to both of the disputants-Dr. Berg having published his version of the Debate, in a pamy hlet, and Mr. Barker having done the same thing on his side of the question-with this difference between the parties :- Dr. Berg has given Mr. Barker no opportunity to revise the report of his own speeches; whereas, Mr. Barker says, in his Preface, in justification of his

'The report of the debate is before you-the best that I could give. Dr. Berg agreed, before the debate, to supply me with corrected copies of his speeches, that I might be able to publish the debate in full. I wrote to him, when the discussion was over, requesting copies of his speeches, and offering to pay him for them; but I received no answer. A day or two after, there appeared an advertisement in the papers, to the effect, that the Christian Committee were about to publish an authorized report of the debate. This Committee, however, never consulted me—never asked for corrected copies of my speeches. Their advertisement, therefore, of an 'authorized' report, must have been designed to deceive. In this report, I have given my own speeches as coverelly as I could; my company, are re-printed. im, when the dis assion was over, requesting copies Louisiana—14.

Southern Whigs—Benjamin of Louisiana, Badger of North Carolina, Dawson of Georgia, Dixon of Kentucky, Geyer of Missouri, Jones of Tennessee, Morton of Florida, Pratt of Maryland, Thompson of Kentucky—9. Total, 37.

deceive. In this report, thave given my own specimes as correctly as I could: my opponent's are re-printed from the Register. The opinion of many was, that the Editor of the Register did my opponent more than justice; and that his speeches were much improved by passing through his hands. All I can say is, that I have given the best report of the Doctor's speeches I could get.'

Dr. Berg's pamphlet we have not seen; but now that the two pamphlets are before the public, we refer all who are interested in the subject to them, not wishing in any way to diminish their sale or circulation by full publication of the debate in our columns. Mr. Barker's pamphlet is for sale at 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. It occupies nearly 200 large octavo pages.

In regard to the Debate, it should be understood that Mr. Barker was the challenged party ; Dr. Berg meanly requiring Mr. B. to open the discussion in the negative, and insisting on making the final rejoinder on each evening. He proved himself to be neither a gentleman nor a Christian, but a genuine priest-bitterly personal and outrageously insulting to his opponent, and unable logically, or even plausibly, to sustain any of his positions. Mr. Barker withstood every provocation refusing to be personal in return, and acquitted himself with marked ability.

## GRATEPUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A few days since, a note was received by us, enclo ing the sum of one hundred dollars, to aid in the disemination of THE LIBERATOR. The name of the generous donor was not given, (only the initials X. Y. Z.,) Messrs. Bright, Toombs and Mallory are sick, but, if our surmise is not erroneous, he is the son of one, who, through a long life, was characterised by his perish in their tears and their blood, calling for help ness in his family) one, who, through a rong his, to a very large amount, Messrs, Phelps, Pierce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton in a neighboring State. From sire to son proceeds the spirit of beneficence.

To the valued friends, who, through our friend Con-NELIUS BRAMHALL, Esq., have recently given us a fresh token of their personal regard and confidence, by contributing liberally to enable us to meet the increasing expenses of the times, we proffer our warmest thanks, individually and collectively.

We are also indebted to the Committee of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Bazaar at Philadelphia, for a very large and beautifully executed soft cushion.

MR. PHILLIPS AT THE TABERNACLE.

The Broadway Tabernacle, New York, was densely rowded on Tuesday evening, last week, by a deeply is terested audience, to hear the lecture on Slavery by Mr. PHILLIPS. The Evening Post notices it thus :-

Wendell Phillips at the Tabernacle. The distinguished orator of abolitionism, Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, held forth on his favorite topic on Tuesday evening, before an audience which completely crowded the Tabernacle; and it must be admitted, that in all respects a more desirable audience could not have been selected from the population of our city. It marks a great change in the public sentiment, when a gathering, like that of Tuesday night, can listen for two hours and a quarter, not merely with patience, but with madelight, to a presentation of undiluted abolitionism

delight, to a presentation of untilitated abouttonism.

Mr. Phillips is certainly an orator of a high order.

In addition to the rhetorical accomplishments, rivalling those of Edward Everett, he exhibits a sincerity and naturalness, which his compeer is obliged to counterfeit.
The lecture was merely a felicitous recast of views with which most people have been familiar for years; but the untiring enthusiasm and graceful eloquence of which blazes till the pledged and recorded faith of the nation is burnt to cinders. As to the author of the calamity, we are quite certain he will live to repent his profligate folly in dust and ashes.—

Boston Courier. victims, and vastly augmented its wasting influence or our politics, religion, and social life. It now represent \$2,000,000,000 of capital, and against this nothing bu the most feeble and desultory efforts are made. The only effectual weapon in the hands of abolitionists, he thought, is denunciation of those Northern men who become the political vassals of the slave sys

HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. - We have re sons—and the doorways and the ceived from Fowlers, Wells & Co., Phrenologists and bands, and bearing distinctive banners. Speeches were made, and resolutions were unanimously passed, strongly condemning the Nebraska bill.— the centents of which, with a commendatory notice, we The resolutions also expressed a strong disapproval have already given in our columns. We again recommend this Quarterly to universal patronage. Able and experienced writers in America and Europe will dis- farnish articles on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology. the citizens of Concord and vicinity, without dis-tinction of party, assembled at the Depot Hall this Surgery, Therapeutics, Midwifery, the Laws of Health, vening, to protest against the Nebraska bill, new Philosophy of Water Cure, &c., which will be amply before Congress. As Fowler, Esq. late law pather of Gen. Pierce, presided, and made an eloquent speech in opposition to the measure. He was followed by the Hon. John P. Hale. The Granite

> morning, is calculated to convey an erroneous and un just imputation upon Mr. Joseph Barker, on account of his note published in the last LIBERATOR; and that a correction will be offered by him (Mr. S.) to the Commonwealth immediately, and no doubt published in that

# LECTURE OF REV. EDWARD BEECHER

AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE. Boston, March 2, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON—I am this moment in from a lecture DEAR GARRISON-1 and this money, the second of a recture by Rev. Edward Beecher, on Slavery, the second of a by Rev. Loward per a series got up by an association of gentlemen. I have been deeply interested. One of his leading position been deeply interested. One of his leating positions was, that the direct and necessary influence of the Union has been to paralyze the moral nature of the people of the entire nation. This he illustrated by fact from the political and religious world-showing how the Church and Ministry, the Senators and Represents. tives in Congress, the President, the Judges, the State Governments, social and domestic life, had all been in fluenced, most disastrously, by the Union, as it has been used. He alluded to the first fatal step, when Liberty consented to go into a Convention with Slavery, to form a government. Slavery, in the persons of slaveholders, had to be admitted to equal rights and privileges with Liberty. Liberty having Slavery to make her laws, to judge her laws, and to administer them-Liberty eagaging to treat Slavery courteously and respectfully On this, his remarks were emphatic and impressive. only wish that all the clergy of Boston might have heard them; but they were not there.

He showed how the Constitution had been placed above Christianity, and said that the business of the Church and clergy was to place Christianity above the Constitution. He went boldly and carnestly for an eatire union in the North against slavery, as the only means to protect the Northern States against the establishment lishment of the system in all the non-slavehor States. He clearly showed that the great end of all these movements on the part of the slaveholders is, to make t constitutional to hold slaves in Boston, New York, and in all the North. He vindicated the Bible from the charge of sanctioning American slavery, and said that if the enactments of Moses on the subject were to be executed in America, it would abolish slavery at once. I wish that Rev. George Blagden, who, in Faneuil Hall a week ago, said that God, in the Bible, sanctioned the relation of master and slave, had been present to bear. I could not but feel that the true Infidels and Atheists is the bad sense of these words, the real enemies of the Bible and of God, are those ministers who bring the Bible and God to the support of this wrong. So they will be regarded in the future of this world.

Dear Garrison, I wish you could have been present to hear the truths uttered emphatically by an Or. thodox minister. You would have done as I did, have thanked God in the depths of your soul, that good can come to a world out of Nazareth, i. e. the Church But Mr. Beecher will find, that in order to do the good, on the Slavery question, which I believe his heart melitates, he must come out of Nazareth. If he attempts to do it in it, the Nazarenes will cast him out. But you could not be there ; you were in Concord, uttering words of life to those who heard you.

How should Liberty meet Slavery? Only in the death-struggle. VICTORY or DEATH is the only watchword for a meeting between such antagonisms. But.ia every encounter between them on the national area, the only watchword on the banner of Liberty has been COMPROMISE. Now, let Liberty fear out that fatal war-cry, and march forth to meet Slavery under a bab. ner on which shall be inscribed, VICTORY or DEATH, in characters of light never to be blotted out; and she may yet triumph. Around such a standard, all that is true, just and loving, and noble in heaven and earth, would rally.

Yours, for the triumph of Liberty,

HENRY C. WRIGHT P. S. To illustrate the influence of the Union on the moral nature of the people, Mr. Beecher related the following fact : When President of a College in the West, a young man from Vermont, full of entire siasm for freedom, presented himself for admission. He was of small stature, and seemed desirous of getting an education to aid in planting the tree of Liberty in the great West. That man was STEPHEN A. Dorolas, the man who is seeking to throw open a territory of 480,000 square miles to slavery. His only road to distinction was, the worship of the Demon of Slavery,

This is true of every department of society. Success as a merchant, as a lawyer, a doctor, a priest, a politician, or a candidate for office in Church or State, must be had by doing homage to slavery, and consenting to do the bidding of slaveholders, either by silence or by

But what does it all mean? They designed these leetures particularly for the benefit of the Orthodox ministers, deacons and church members of Boston, Where were they to-night? Passing by on the other sideleaving the millions that have been stricken down to Will these men contin churches as ministers and churches of Christ? The heed not the agonies of these innocent and helpless sui ferers. If such are Christians, who would be a Christian? They may be Christians, but have not the spirit of the Martyr of Calvary.

### DR. EDWARD BEECHER'S LECTURE ON SLAVERY.

The second of the 'independent' course of lectures was delivered on Thursday evening, (2d inst.) at the Trement Temple. An admission fee of ten cents was required, and the lecture was attended by something more than five hundred people. The subject was, 'The Providential demands of the present crisis upon patriots and Christians.

The lecturer commenced with a brief sketch of the history of slavery, and the successive triumphs of the Slave Power. He spoke plainly of the first great mistake of admitting into the U. S. Constitution distinct provisions for the sustenance of slavery, and should how that institution had ever since controlled the policy and moulded the destiny of the nation, becoming more impudently exacting as its own exhaustive and ruinous character became more apparent. The case was not however, a hopeless on . Something could be done, even if the Nebraska bill should pass. Its passage would at least free the North from the obligation of the Compromises. But this was not quite settled, and we must not only hope for the best, but work zealously and strenuously, exerting all our Constitutional power to avert the threatened danger. If Nebraska were saved, we should have a belt of States extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for freedom, and we could then abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, forbid the inter-state slave trade, and repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. But even if Nebraska were lost, the elements of power would still be with the free States. We could, if united, control the action and use the influence of the National government for freedom. Nothing was wanted but uniou. The speaker then urged the desirableness and practicability of an effective union for these purposes among all the free States, and inquired what means should be used to accomplish it. His only hope was, that the North might be so aroused as to intimidate her senators and representatives in Congress, and bring the force of positive law to bear in favor of freedom. Positive law vas essential for this purpose. Thousands in New York would buy and hold slaves if they could. All that had been

Our old revolutionary movement was based on prinriples; far-reaching, fundamental, sublime principles These principles are avowed even in the Constitutions of the slaveholding States, and may still be acted on whenever we shall be sufficiently united. Again, greater union was needed that we might retain our own moral integrity. There was at first an organic weakness in our national constitution, and slavery has

gained thus far, had been gained by law and prohibition.

The Washington Globe states that the debate during the last two days and nights in the U. S. Senate, on the Nebraska bill, will make it morning is calculated to convey an expression and in the moral sense of our community. Slavery could be tolerated for a time, with a view to prospective emancipation, without injury to that moral sense; but without that limitation, it must do harm.

How could this harm be averted? Only by prompt action, and united action. Slavery akes Northern young men and makes them over again,

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the Slave Power is the path which will most surely and most speedily gain their ends. Union among the see States would open a safe path for them in the op-We should look deeply at the root of this question g positions of the Union especially in its religious aspect, since slavery is a war-are upon God. Instead of censure and criticism of othpeople of acts drawn owing how Representaers, we should prepare for this work by individual confersion of sin, and then make an earnest effort to unite

all the sincere opponents of slavery. The prefatory appeal made by Dr. Beecher for the allowance and consideration of the audience,' in conanowance and having been unexpectedly called to supthe place of another, may properly bar all comment on the dulness of the first half of his lecture; but failes in point of principle cannot receive such indulgence, especially where the clerical position and acute ellect of the speaker authorize us to demand higher hings, and most especially where the locture itself makes speated appeals to moral and religious principle. Under such circumstances, I judge 'criticism of others' be an indispensable portion of true anti-slavery work.

sil they become what Douglas is. Aspirants for po-

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the sentiment, 'first pure, then peaceable,' has divine This lecture, most justly asserting that slavery ' is a warfare upon God, and productive of constant and culative deterioration to man, yet maintains that it can be tolerated for a time, with a view to prospective emancipation, without injury to the moral sense. Will Dr. eccher say this of any other kind of warfare upon God? Vill he say it of the inferior sins of drunkenness, theft, enication, idolatry? If not, now dares he, styling inself a minister of the gospel, assert this of the 'sum of all villanies,' the legalized and systematic combinaon of all sins?

The lessurer wisely urged his hearers to prompt. noited and carnest action; but he practically nullified s counsel by restricting that action within the sphere the very Constitution whose allowance of slavery he all pointed out as the great mistake of our fathers. He spoke strongly, and well, of the importance of king the proposed Northern Union one of principle; and yet admitted the 'obligation' of those compromises which our fathers allied themselves to 'a warfare But the chief fault of the lecture (in reference to its

actical effect upon the audience) was an implication, nning through its whole course, and scarcely begining to be neutralized by occasional specifications of the erioration of the North through slavery, that the see States were, in the main, right in principle, and ity of action in respect to slavery. Thus, if Nebraska s saved, Dr. Beecher considered that the spirit, deand current of action of the whole great Northern It from Atlantic to Pacific was insured ' for freedom.' gin, his only hope was, that the North should, by ited action, intimidate her senators and representaes to co for freedom, as if those public servants had at all along, in their concessions to slavery, been llowing the wish and example of the majority of their stituents. Again, his statement that thousands in New York would buy and sell slaves if they could, seem-I to ignore the obvious truth that tens of thousands in lew England would do the same. Again, his saying hat slavery takes Northern young men, and makes them min, when they go into political life, as in the se of Douglas, implies that, before such interference,

he North is right in sentiment and principle. Experience and observation for the last twenty years e led me to the opposite conclusion. The Anti-Slav principle (that slavery is always wrong, and ought be immediately abolished,) is no more accepted by a ority of the population in the Northern, than in the thern States. But, let us look at facts.

It is almitted by all, that Massachusetts contains ore Anti-Slavery feeling than any other State. We I make the very liberal supposition that the majority f the population in every non-slaveholding State is as r advanced as that in Massachusetts, and that Dr. echer's desired union is effected, so that the great orth, in one united, magnificent, preponderating mass, will do as much as Massachusetts has done up to this noment. What will have been gained against slavery? This immense, united body, far outnumbering the

veholding force, agree, with one consent, to preserve submissive silence, and a masterly inactivity, not only then their seamen are seized, imprisoned and sold in outhern ports without pretence of crime, but also when ho may in future repeat the experiment.

This great and powerful Northern union agree to see interference of fanatical abolitionists, by chaining heir court houses while the trials are in progress, ecting jurors who have no prejudice in favor of freefurnishing military and constabulary forces to guard the victims, providing ships to return them, and tiving a double fee for the judicial act which surrenders

What need of more instances? Union can do nothig against slavery, until those who unite are Auti-

Finally, all that Dr. Beecher proposes to effect by is great union of the North is to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories, destroy tle ter-State slave trade, and repeal the Fugitive Slave w. The 'higher law' seems as much beyond his sight regard to the existing oppression in Tennessee and uisiana, as it was beyond Mr. Webster's in its bearg on the fugitive slaves. Well said he, that slavery d undermined the ministry.

So the second lecture of this course follows the first a opposing only the extension of slavery. We wait in vatience for the third. C. K. W.

### POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST SLAVERY DESIRABLE

ME. W. L. GARRISON, Elitor of the Liberator:

Do you think, Sir, that such men as you, Wendell hillips, M. Robinson, Johnson, J. Mott, Poster, &c. &c., sere they or their representatives, generally standing a Congress, by their noble friends, Gerrit Smith, Gidngs, &c., there would be any chance for Douglas's raska Bill to pass? Do you think the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law would have passed, in 1850, f all the friends of humanity in this country had used heir political power?

You and your party say, that, under a Constitution which, in many points, your moral sentiments condemn, your conscience forbids your accepting any office, or soting for any body else, because you and they would be bound by an eath to support that Constitution. By all means you must support it, as a prudent man!

A Constitution, of course, can be modified or superis but a natural right, and would answer very well, proided all spheres of interest are equally represented. course, the interest of woman should be represented great contest between Democracy and Despotism?

Y woman, as that of man is by man; the poor and

I wish there were some hope of a general uprising of

the slaves by slaves; slaveholders by slaveholders; op- bility of it. The public conscience has been so deadened eratives by operatives; employers by employers, &c. by the long habit o compromising, and the public soul Then equity and justice would rule, harmony and happiness prevail, with the highest development of each Bible sanctions, that justice and religion cannot be and all. In fact, it is just in proportion as this principle is carried on, that a republican government is sulisted in a straight-forward, square-up-and-down, Chris-

perior to a despotic one. I verily believe that such was the primitive intention of the first framers of the Constitution of the United as when compromises of the right shall become as odious in politics as treason to the right ever has been. States; but when the various States sent delegates to accept and ratify it, neither women, colored men nor slaves represented their own interests there; so they were overlooked, and their rights remained a blank. The same thing took place in the formation of the DEAR MR. GARRISON: States' Constitutions, with the same result. I need not The matter between Mr. Barker and myself has not tell you what are the consequences. You know them as become a case of veracity between him and me-with well as I do.

Now, the despots of Europe delight in pointing the mine is of another. finger of scorn at the Republic of the United States. Their subjects have made it a by-word of contempt, and the butt of their pers.

legislative power, and making yourselves as impotent as those you want to protect? It is true, you have own good conduct during the debate, and proceed to spoken, and, in so doing, you have done an immense deal of good. You have been heard—you are responded to by millions. But, during that time, the oppresand are driving her to the land of piracy! Be up and doing; resume your political r ghts! your brother, the

slaveholder, has no more legislative power than you. It is, in this country, through the legislative power, It is, in this country, through the legislative power, that the rights of humanity are outraged; and, thanks to God! it is through the legislative power that all can to Solem to day, and if any of my speeches, are written be rectified. You will have on your side all the oppresbe rectified. You will have on your side all the oppressed of every kind—all the men who think as you do, be busy for two or three weeks. (and I can tell you they are not a few.) all the honest men, even all those, good or bad, whose interest is not

your absence, has been pirated! Come and help, by pointment when, after waiting for almost two months. adding your legislative power to that of your noble brothers, who are struggling against the inroading designers. Help! help! Oh! that I could vote! But, Dear Sir-I am sorry to inform you, that in cons alas! I am only one of that class of beings, who, for want of legislative power, in return for the arduous responsibility of giving life to, and rearing the present generation, are doomed, in their absence from the legislative hall, through man's legal and social regulations, to the most contemptible insignificance-thae is,

AN OLD WOMAN!

### THE LAST VILLANY.

half-carried Nebraska cheat. If the compromises of all these facts before him, he should charge the delay 1850 had not been tamely acquiesced in by Northern on Mr. Hartzell, is reckless indeed. the right in 1820, we should not now have to struggle opinion, I think you a good and worthy man. loubtfully in order to retain what was then ceded to us, I feel confident, Mr. Garrison, that if you had been lefend slavery, and offer a premium for slave-breeding zell's conduct during the debate. in the three-fifths' representation clause, we should not see the monster devouring our own citizens, and threat-me in this case, has often prompted me to defend 'herefor the strength he has sucked from the free States believers in the Bible, to admit of defence. through that Union which binds Christ and Belial in the great ideas with which we started as a nation; for me to subscribe myself, shame in the eyes of even Turks and Pagans, whose practice is better than ours; and ruin to the grandest experiment the world has ever seen-that of democracy on a new soil. All these evil results have flowed directly from the compromises of 1787. What lover of freedom can help detesting the word 'compromise,' since it is a smooth expression for cloaking our consent to the roughest tyranny under the sun?

sume it will pass the House of Representatives by Northern votes, as it has already passed the Senate; and will sion at Salem, Nov. 1852, being somewhat orthodox be signed by a Northern President. And will North- then, (in the gereral acceptation of that term,) I was their envoys, sent peacefully and legally to remoustrate against this abuse, are kicked ignominiously out of the nal laws passed against those out of an immense fertile territory, pledged forever to I was an attentive listener throughout the whole debate the uses and blessings of free labor? I am glad to say that there appear some signs of the formation of a new Northern Anti-Slavery party, which shall go for the repeal of the Nebraska bill, (if it becomes a law.) for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in all the territories. in the District of Columbia and in all the territories vulgar, and dastardly attacks. He, in a masterly manwhere it exists, and for a variety of other measures of like bearing and perhaps paying as little respect to out the discussion, a screnity of temper truly captislavery in the slave States, as the Slave Power, con- vating. This I know was the conviction of every distrolling the national government, has always paid to freedom in the free States. I take counsel of facts
In the discussion he had with Mr. Hartzell, in July rather than of hopes in forming this anticipation, and would assign two reasons for it :

much longer go down with the body of the people. Desides, the great 'embodiments' of Whiggery, Clay and Webster, have gone where their sophistry won't mislead their fellow-beings; and the great 'embodiments' of Democracy, Van Buren and Cass, are in bad repute with their own followers. Pierce is such a small-potato -slavery dose, however sickening. 'Kicking out of the sacerdotal robe. the traces' is the easiest thing in the world, as is proved everywhere around us, when parties are in a headless,

2d. Should the Nebraska bill pass to be enacted, the 2d. Should the Needs of faith toward the North At a meeting of the colored people of Windsor, Can all means you must support it, as a prudent man! Would you, if at sea, however so bad your rudder might be, smash it to pieces before providing a better one? If you know any thing wrong in that Constitution, it is why you should diligently stand by it, watching, as you would by your rudder, to arrest or mitigate its evil needencies, until they are thoroughly rectified. And needing will be a breach of faith toward the North North and the North North Indencies, and those who make property of men are eapable of any smaller crime against men. But most Northerners have supposed the Slave Power to be honour tendencies, until they are thoroughly rectified. And needing of the colored people of Windsor, Canda West, held Jan. 24, 1854, for the purpose of expressing views on the recent annexation measure of J. T. Holly and others, by which the colored people of Canada are said to be connected with the National Council of the United States, it was Resslved, 1. That being invested with the right of Power to be not he cath, in the Universe, can bind us to a criminal action. The moral law is imprescriptable—it nullifies any law, any eath which commands a crime!

Reselved, 1. That being invested with the right of British subjects, the particular evils sought to be reached, and remedies suggested for the same, by the advocates and supporters of the National Council, do not over us. We are a trading, commercial, bargain-mak-ing people, and have a high regard for our word and affect us, and we look upon the effort to connect us with A Constitution, of course, can be modified or superseled, either for good or for evil. I believe there is a
provision in the Constitution of the United States, and
also in those of the various States, to the purport that
if, after a sufficient experience, the instrument does not
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change to stern, hard creditors, retracting our past contrack wast the constitution of the same,
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Resolved, 2. That while we sympathize with our brack wast to be constitution of the same,
and unwise, but in every way injurious. molify, alter or supersede it, and frame another. This damages for every delinquency. This would be our course on a small scale, in transactions between man Nationality. and man; and why should it not be our course in the

nesty by such as, like them, are poor and needy; the the moral sentiment of the North against Slavery-an tih by the rich; the free white people by the free uprising that would scorn the barriers of State lines waite; the free colored people by free colored people; and parchment Constitutions; but I can see no possi-

tian enterprise. We must work on and pray on for the

## REPLY TO JOSEPH BARKER.

HOPEDALE, (Ohio,) Feb. 20, 1854.

this difference, however, his testimony is of himself, I trust I shall be excused for quoting from that once

honored friend of his, the Bible, the following pas-

he butt of their jeers.

You are one of that noble band, who have pledged mony need not be regarded.' reselves to defend the oppressed. Honor to you! This being the state of the case, I pass, for the pres yourselves to defend the oppressed. Honor to you!

But have you chosen the best way, in renouncing your ent, his denial of my testimony to the gentlemanly conduct of Mr. Hartzell, and his own testimony to his

ed to by millions. But, during that time, the oppressors have grasped the helm of the governmental ship, sors have grasped the helm of the governmental ship, and are divined here to the land of virace. Be up and

him as he wants them.' Mr. Barker writes, September 21st- I have not vet

By this time, Mr. Hartzell had his manuscript all corrected and ready for the press, and had a contract entangled with that of the usurpers.

But it is political and legislative action which is needed now. Come to the rescue of the ship, which, in

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER.

This was more than four months after the debate That he should be thus spending his time in getting up discussions with others, and neglect his engagements with Mr. H. and the public, is an act of such palpable The evil of compromising with sin is visible in the injustice, that all can certainly see it. And that with

people, the Slave Power would not have dared to at- Equally so is his charge that Mr. Hartzell 'exhibited empt the violation of a solemn compact of thirty-four a mean, deceitful, and even a rowdy spirit,' when he vears' standing. If the North had stood up firmly for writes, Sept. 21st, 'However much we may differ in

but we should behold most of the Louisiana purchase forming a band of free States, like those North-West of asked the question that called forth this defence of Mr. the Ohio. And, to go back to the beginning, if the U. Hartzell. Many of Mr. Barker's warm friends about Constitution had not been so framed as to admit and Salem expressed respect and admiration for Mr. Hart-The same love of truth and justice that has prompted

ening to establish his bloody dens in our midst. We ties' from unjust charges, and will again, if they don't should have beheld him sicken and die, long ago, but become too bigoted, intolerant and untruthful, towards I had too much confidence in Mr. Barker's devotic

unnatural fellowship. Ah! that first wrong step-that to woman's rights, to suppose that he would act con selfish compromise—what a path of wickedness, shame, temptuously on that score. His designation of me as and ruin it has led us into! Wickedness in denying Mr. Hartzell's Lady friend is quite as uncalled for, as

With sincere respect, your LADY friend, JANE D. MCNEELY.

## ANOTHER WITNESS.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Feb. 22d, 1854. My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-I should like to say a word respecting the calumnious letter of Jane D. Mc Neely, against Joseph Burker, as recorded in your last But 'the last villany'-the Nebraska bill. I pre-

rould assign two reasons for it:

in circulating the foulest slanders against him. A man

1st. The weakness of old party ties all over the North. by the name of Scott, a Rev. brother in the Lord of Look at Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Mr. Hartzell's, came (as it is said) by mere accident to Ohio, and Wisconsin—governed by 'coalitions,' 'fu-sions,' 'alliances,' &c. Such a state of things was never known since the era of Jacksonism began. And
Mr. Barker, by copiously using such refined Christian
new and generous principles have a much better chance epithets as these: 'A fool, a knave, a mountebank, a of being listened to and embraced, than when strict fiddle to make the people dance,' &c. Such language, party discipline prevailed. The great masses, both in the mouth of a disciple minister, I suppose, in the Whig and Democratic, are so used to the spectacle of estimation of J. D. McNeely, is the acme of Christian bolting' from regular nominations, that free and in-dependent action begins to have charms for them. In-solent leadership and pro-slavery gammon will not them from St. Peter's category. And more than once much longer go down with the body of the people. Be- did he manifest a disposition to assume the Pontiff, and

demagague as not to be worth mentioning, and Douglas language is, " That there is not one passage in the Bible -why, he gets burned in effigy by Democrats them- inhibiting slavery, but many regulating it.' Yet, selves. His chance for the seat of George Washington is about equal to the chance of John Mitchel for the fame of Robert Emmet. In neither the Whig nor Democratic parties is there at present any great recognized driveling! To my mind, truth is lovely when found ocratic parties is there at present any general parties is the first and present any general parties is there at present any general parties is the parties in the parties is the parties in the parties is the parties in the parties in the parties in the parties is the parties in the parties go it blind,' and at whose hand they will swallow any ous, even if concealed under the graceful drapery of

## OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

work well, the people, under certain restrictions, can cessions, exacting our full dues, and seeking heavy ameliorate their condition, we object decidedly against being made a party in this matter of a Distinctive

> Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be to the first officers of the National Council. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Chairman. OLEMAN FREEMAN, JACOB JONES, VM. P. FRANCIS,

LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN. To REV. WM. C. WHITCOMB:

if I ask a question with regard to your anti-slavery discourse, a few Sabbaths since. It was put to me by one who heard the sermon. In my humble opinion, you can answer it better than any one else. It is simply this:

'Were you driven to unrequited toil, by a relentless task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master, your wife deprived of the protection of the task-master is provided as task-master in the protection of the prot law, and subject to the will of an irresponsible tyrant; any one person. Agents have heretofore been enyour child liable at any moment to be taken from its
mother's arms, and sold on the auction-block to the highest bidder; would you think a Christian minister this manner; and the Committee, therefore, respectful discharged his whole duty by preaching an anti-sla- ly ask the voluntary cooperation of all who are intervery sermon once in two or three years, and deeming it ested in elevating the position of Woman. expedient, even then, to apologise to his audience for so doing, hoping no one would be offended, because Sla- especially solicited :very is a great national sin?' I ask you this, as you profess to be a follower of Him, one of whose precepts is, that we should 'remember them in bonds as bound with them.

Samuel J. May clings to the pulpit, hoping that it will yet be faithful to its high trust. If he has a prophetic eye, perhaps he can tell us how much longer the oor, helpless slave must wait for its regeneration. Methinks not until Samuel J. Mays are multiplied a thousand fold.

Respectfully, yours, L. O. LEFAVRE.

## FREE DISCUSSION.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 9, 1854. MR. EDITOR: I perceive, by the reading of your Men. paper, that you have suffered the loss of some of your subscribers, in consequence of allowing the free the of your most excellent paper for the discussion of any and all subjects relating to the freedom and happiness of all cases be as definite and systematic as possible. Facts man; and feeling a deep interest in the success of all are what we now aim at-not arguments, but the premovements which have for their object the amelioration liminary basis for argument. Let each person wh of the condition of man, morally, physically and polit- reads this, ascertain what is within his or her reach, and ically, I have therefore interested myself so far as to communicate it within six months, if possible. For any obtain two good paying subscribers to your paper, very extensive or valuable communications, payment hoping that if any subscriber to The LIBERATOR has may in some cases be made. Any pamphlets, newpa knowledge of any person who has discontinued it, in pers or circulars, bearing upon the above subject, will consequence of its allowing free discussion, he will so far also be gladly received. Communications may be adinterest himself as to procure two subscribers for every dressed (post paid, if possible,) to Rev. T. W. Higone who shall discontinue, which can be easily done, GINSON, WORCESTER, MASS. almost without effort. That this may be the case, is the earnest wish of

Your friend,

BABRING THE TABLES. The Scotch Church (says the Herald) have a practice which is called 'barring the tables,' that is, forbidding certain persons from coming to the communion. Yesterday was communion Sabbath in many churches. Rev. Mr. Jameson, of the Tremont Temple, 'barred' his table, yesterday, in the

After the benediction, the communion of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. Members of sister churches, in good and regular standing, are invited to sit with this church. But it is understood that all slaveholders, and all who apologize for them, venders of intoxicating liquors, and members of secret societies, are excluded.

and bodies of men, and with members of dangerous the hearts of the people. We will only say, that since secret societies, a church renders itself thus subject to our last annual Convention, deeds have been done in remark? Let this church go still further, by refusing our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts. to acknowledge as 'sister churches' those theological organizations bearing that cognomen, who knowingly deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to contain within their pale any of the above-mentioned his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands characters, and thus prove herself the more consistent doubly degraded.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELICIOUS MISCELL LANY, No. CLXXXII., for March, published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, and edited by Rev. George Putnam, D. D., and Rev. George E. Ellis, is received. The stralia, its History and Resources; Memories; Romanism in its Worship; M. de Saulcy's Discoveries in Syria;

Prof. Maurice and his Homeonic and Hom Prof. Maurice and his Heresy; An Orthodox View of the Temptation of Christ; Notices of Recent Publications; Literary Intelligence; Obituary.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES. Redding & Co., 8 State street, have published a pamphlet of 120 pages, entitled- 'The Nebraska Question; comprising necesses in the United States Senate, by Messrs, Dong-Sumner; together with a History of the Missouri Compromise, Daniel Webster's Memorial in regard to it, History of the Annexation of Texas, the Organizati Oregon Territory, and the Compromises of 1850.'

Mr. GABRISON'S Address, at the New York Tabernacle, has been published in a small, neat pamphlet, for distribution, at the low price of four cents each. where twenty-five copies or more are taken. This Address should be circulated far and wide. Apply to R. F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhill .- M.

Every article in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' this week, will richly repay a careful perusal.

Conviction and Suicide of Dr. Gardiner .-The jury in the Gardiner case, which has been on trial at Washington, on Friday returned a verdict of guilty, after 22 hours deliberation. The Court passed sentence, the highest allowed by the law, viz: 10 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. As is well known to our readers, Gardiner obtained a large amount of the Mexican indemnity money, on account of certain silver mines in Mexico, of which he falsely asserted he had been unjustly desprised by the government of that counterparts. been unjustly deprived by the government of that coun-

observed to drink some water, throwing his head back, and it is supposed he took a strychnine pill. He was seized with convulsions almost immediately; afterwards giving a letter to his brother, Charles Gardiner, regiving a letter to his brother, Charles Gardiner, remarking that he was 'going before a Judge who would not pronounce him guilty,' and expired in great agony. His corpse remains in the Jail. He was 36 years old; had the education and manners of a gentleman, and was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown.

Aucful Explori

marking that he was 'going before a Judge who would not pronounce him guilty,' and expired in great agony. His corpse remains in the Jail. He was 26 years old; had the education and manners of a gentleman, and was engaged to be married to a lady in Georgetown.

Auful Explosion.—On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a new steam boiler, in the car factory at Hartford, Conn., exploded, shattering the building, and making awful havoc with human life. Three hundred persons were employed in the building, and about 100 were at work in the section torn to pieces,—of whom 18 were killed, and 25 wounded. The scene was heartrending, and the details are painful in the extreme. A 

A terrible accident occurred on Sunday night at the French Opera House, in New Orleans, the gallery falling during the performance, carrying away the second tier of boxes. Three persons were killed and over fifty wounded.

South Acton. Friday eve's, March 10.

The block of

suit for the said attempted abduction.

The b'ock of stone which the Pope of Rome sent as a contribution to the Washington Monument, was smashed to pieces by some unknown persons, on the night of the 5th instant.

Nebraska Expedition.—A Nebraska expedition is being organized in Chicago. Over one hundred persons have signed the roll, and it is expected that

TO THE PRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF

DEAR SIR-I think you will deem it no impropriety.

At the Cleveland Woman's Rights Convention, the if I ask a question with regard to your anti-slavery disundersigned were appointed a Committee to obtain the

The following are the points on which information is

1. Educational Opportunities of American Women. (a) State legislation respecting Female Education.
 (b) Statistics and condition of Primary and Gramma Schools, to which females are admitted, in the several

(c) Do. of High and Normal Schools.

(d) Do. of Academies and Private Schools. (e) Do. of Collegiate and Professional Institutions 2. Business Opportunities of American Women.

(a) Statistics of actual employment of Women in various parts of the Union. (3) Mercantile, (1) Mechanical,

(4) Professional. (2) Agricultural, (b) Wages paid to them, as compared with those of

LUCRETIA MOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, LUCY STONE T. W. HIGGINSON. January 15, 1854.

### ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th 12th, and 13th of April.

TO THE PRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL PREEDOM: In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly The Herald doubtless gives the above as an ec- unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of clesiastical curiosity; but what must be the state of the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and the churches generally, when, for refusing to com- encouragement, is well understood; as is, also, the utilmune with dealers in 'distilled damnation,' in the souls lity of Conventions for pouring anti-slavery truth upon Our city, until within the past year, free from the

> The constitutional rights of our colored citizens to protection have been officially outraged. By a decision of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they are told that they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free pa-

than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the efforts now being made by the slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States

but may soon be trodden by a slave. And still come wafted to us, on every breeze that weeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans of millions of our countrymen, upon whose dreary Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Considering its location, its adaptation to the radiating of the light of anti-slavery truth over the darker parts of the land, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been made here, attests that there is not a more promising field.

We do, then, earnestly invite all who agree with us that slavery is a crime against God and man, and are willing to labor for its abolition, whatever other differences may exist among us, to come together again in Convention, to deliberate upon the great work we have to do. And our platform will be free to all, whether friends or opponents, who desire candidly to discuss the great principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

## Foard of Managers.

SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY MANN, ANDREW H. ERNST, MARY DEGRAW Julia Harwood, JOHN JOLLIPPE, EDWARD HARWOOD, H. P. BLACKWELL, MARY M. GUILD. CHRISTIAN DONALDSON. ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, N. M. GUILD.

From Abner Belcher, Wrentham, to redeem pledge,
Prince S. Crowell, Dennis,
John S. Stafford, Cummington,
E. F. McIntire, Treas. Reading A. S. 14 62 Society, Hannah L. Leonard, East Bridgewater. Hannah L. Leonard, East Bridgewater,
to redeem pledge,
Levi W. Noyes, do., do.,
John Quinlan, do, do.,
James C. Knapp, do. do.,
S. F. Tappan, Jr., Boston, do,
Women of East Abington, to redeem
pledge, by Mary B. Richards,
L. Woodbury, Manchester, to redeem 28 00 pledge, Otis G. Cheever, Sheldonville, do. do., 4 00 1 00 Susan Cheever, do., do. do., 68 87-68 87 Rec'd from Abington friends, to redeem Re'd from Abington friends, to redeem pledge, Donation also, from do., Re'd from C. F. Hovey, Beston, do., Re'd from S. May, Jr., collections and donations at annual meeting, Re'd proceeds of A.S. Fair at Fitchburg, by B. Snow, Re'd from Mrs. Sarah S. Russell, West Roybury, donation 150 00 25 00 100 00 849 60 210 11 Roxbury, donation, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections : From James N. Buffum, Lynn, to redeem pledge,
W. J. Whittaker, do. do.
John C. Haynes, Boston, do. do.,
Mrs. Jane Wright, do. do.,
Bradford Pickens, Acton, do. do.,
Reuben Locke, Stoneham, 5 00 1 00 1 00 42 00—42 00 Rec'd from A. T. Foss, for collections: From a friend in Leicester 25c, New-market, over expenses, 62c, Great Falls 46c., Exeter 3 33, Hon. Amos Tuck, do., 5, Mr. Cutler 1, Salmon Falls 3, Dover 2 25, South Elliot, Me., 1 13, Portsmouth 14, 15 13
Bradford, N. H., 2, John Brown, do 1, 3 00
Moses Gould 1, John Andrews 1, 3 00
W. Hopkinton 2 87, Henniker 3 92, 6 79
N. Weare 1 37, E. Weare 37c, Mil-4 74 ford 3, E. Wilton 2 07, Amherst 4 20, Londonderry 2, Charles Breck 1, Mr. and Miss Breck 50c, Sterling, Mass., Oakdale 1 25, Gardner 2 75, West-6 00 minster 2, George S. Flint, Rutland, Beorge S. Fall River 7, 7 38 Exeter, N. H., 5, S. Newmarket 1 37, 6 37 Jacob Smart 2, Joseph C. Skinner 1, Jacob Smart 2, Joseph C. Skinner 1, G. O. Paul 2, Dover 11 05, Rochester 90c., Farmington 1 07, Portland, Me., 7 14, Portsmonth, N. H., 14, Ab'm Folsom, Dover, 1, Farmington 1, 2 00
Milton Three Ponds 3, Barrington 2, 5 00
Rochester 2 35, Lee 1, Portsmouth 10, 13 35
Newburyport 5, Groveland 8 89, 8 89
Methuen 4 87, Lowell 5, 9 87 Methuen 4 87, Lowell 5, 9 87 N. Andover 1 87, Andover 8 57 4 94 166 30--166 30

TREASURER'S REPORT

Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for collections:

Of Receipts, from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1854.

Rec'd from Prudence Rockwood, Upton,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer. Brookline, March 1, 1854. The General Agent of THE LIBERATOR ACKNOWL-

edges the receipt of the following subscriptions through R. D. Webb :-Frederick Cotterell, Esq., Bath, Eng., Rev. Dr. Joseph Hutton, Derby, do., W. S. Pryer, Liverpool, do., Maria Waring, Waterford, Ireland, Mrs. Rebecca Moore, (for Ladies' A. S. Soc.,) Mar chester, Eng., Richard Allen, Dublin, Ireland, Rev. S. Alfred Steinthal, Bridgewater, Eng., John B. Estlin, Esq., Bristol, do., Rev. Wm. Jsmes, do., do.

## THE PHONETIC REPORM.

THE PHONETIC REPORM.

One of the best reforms—having in view the scientific representation of our language by the use of an alphabet of thirty-seven signs, one for each sound—will result in saving to each million who learn to read, a million of years, bring out uniformity in pronunciation, make correct spelling as easy as pronunciation, and render education universal.

The Cosmotype, a journal devoted to Phonetics, and partly printed in the new alphabet, can be procured by addressing fifty cents, prepaid, to 'Andrew J. Grahman, Box 730, New York.'

DIED-In Greenmanville, Ct. of consumption, Har-met Greenman, aged 22, daughter of George and Ab-

Thus passed into the spirit world one beloved by all who knew her; a devoted and exemplary Christian, a true friend of humanity, a child of God, an heir of heaven.

In this city, Feb. 18, of consumption, Saran C., wife of Amos Redlon, aged 37 years and 10 months. She was an uncompromising advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and other reforms of the day.—[Com.

In Abington, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Abraham Randall. [A notice of the funeral services will be given in our next paper.]

In Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, William Whipper, son of John and Mary Ann Wolf, aged 28 months. The letter communicating this death did not state where the child died, and the envelope containing it was destroyed before the omission was discovered; but

### we think it was postmarked as above. FOR SALE.

BY AUSTIN BEARSE, No. 11 Cornhill, the YANKEE CALENDAR. Copyright secured by D. ELDOX HALL & Co., New York city. Agents wanted to
sell the same, by counties, in Massachusetts.
Business men with small capital will do well to eall
and see one of the best things ever offered to the public.
Office hours from 10 to 11, A. M.
February 24.

1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

1000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

VANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (rostage paid.) For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 Williams Street, New York. WILLIAM C. NELL,

COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT, COLLECTOR, -AND BUSINESS AGENT,

REGISTRY FOR HELP, 21 CORNHILL, (Up Stairs.)

References:

Wendell Phillips, Esq., Francis Jackson, Esq. Wm. I.
Bowditch, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Robert E.
Apthorp, Esq., James Egan, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. George W. Busgay, Joshua B. Smith, Dr. J. W. Stone, Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. Alcott, J. K. Hays, (Sup't Tremont Temple,) George Adams, (Pub. Boston Directory.) References :

Rare Chance for a Hairdresser.

THE present occupant of one of the best Hairdress-ing Establishments in the vicinity of Boston, is ready to sell out on liberal terms, or accept a partner in the business. For further particulars, inquire of WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. -Several women wanted to serve in families in and out of the city.

BOY WANTED.

the last of April.

BOY WANTED.

BOY WANTED.

BOY WANTED.

One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western many others will join. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Captain Gibbs, and is to start about the 1st of April.

BOY WANTED.

One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western State, where educational and other privileges will be faithfully tendered him. To a boy of good character, the 1st of April.

BOY WANTED.

One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western state, where educational and other privileges will be faithfully tendered him. To a boy of good character, the door is open. Apply as above.

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### For the Liberator MARTYRS.

In the olden time were heroes Men with courage bold and high ; Men, who, with a faith unshaken Feared not for the Truth to die. In the strength of noble manhood, For the Right their lives they gave, Quailing not when rack or fagget Oped for them a martyr's grave!

Conscience was to them a teacher, And its earnest voice of power Gave them strength to stand undaunted, In the darkest trial-hour. Laws, if cruel and oppressive, Were to them no rule or guide; Tyrants ne'er received their homage, Though by thousands deified. True to God, and true to duty, Flatterers' praise they never sought:

Nor was honor, wealth, or station, By a life of falsehood bought. Warm humanity was beating In each noble, generous heart; They, like Mary, heard Christ's teachings-Chose with her 'the better part.

And their spirit has not left us: Men like them are living now, With a faith like theirs unshaken, With a soul Fear may not bow ! Though the world may coldly scorn them, And the truths they teach deride. And th' oppressor in his greatness. Like the Levite, 'step aside'-Though the friends they loved and trusted.

Meet them with averted eye, And, in place of kindly greetings, Pass in stately silence by; Though the poisoned shafts of Malice Deeply wound the trusting heart, And the venomed breath of Slander Doth assail with deadly art-

Yet the true man falters never! Still the cross he bears on high. Knowing though it lead to Calvary, Truth with him shall never die For the Master whom he serveth, That dark way has trod before-He will strengthen and support him, Till life's conflicts all are o'er.

### From the San Francisco Pacific. FILLIBUSTERING: THE ETHICS OF IT.

Says Cantain Robb to Father Cobb. Your farm is very fine, sir; Please give me up your title deeds, I claim it all as mine, sir." 'Pray how can it be thine?' says Cobb, 'I'm sure I never sold it; 'Twas left me by my father, sir-I only ought to hold it.'

' Pay, Cobb; the "march of destiny"-"Tis strange you don't perceive it-Is sure to make it mine, some day; I sofemnly believe it.

But have you not already got More land than you can till, sir? More rocks than you can ever blast? More weeds than you can kill, sir?

'Ay, Cobb; but something whispers me-A sort of inspiration-That I've a right to every farm Not under cultivation I'm of the "Anglo-Saxon race,"

A people known to fame, sir; But you-what right have you to land? Who ever heard your name, sir? 'I deem you, Cobb, a lazy lout, Poor, trodden-down, and blind, sir;

And if I take your useless land, You ought to think it kind, sir; And with my scientific skill, I set it down as true, sir, That I can gather from the farm Full twice as much as you, sir.

"To be explicit: 'Tis an age No longer, dog-in-manger like, Can you retain possession. The farm long since you forfeited, Because you failed to till it; To me it clearly now belongs, Simply because-I will it.

My logic if you disapprove, Or fail of comprehending, Or do not feel convinced that I Your welfare am intending, I've plenty more of arguments To which I can resort, sir,-Six shooters, rifles, bowie-knives, Will indicate the sort, sir.

'So, prithee, Cobb, take my advice : Make over your domain, sir; Or, sure as I am Captain Robb. Will I-blow out your brains, sir ! '

Poor Cobb can only grind his teeth, And grumble protestations,
That might should be the rule of right Among enlightened nations.

### From the Rhode Island Freeman SOLILOQUY OF NEBRASKA

Thinks he base traitor ! snawn of sin ! This monstrous 'Bill' will go, And Slavery flood this vast domain? I tell thee, Douglas, no!

Thinks the arch fiend his power can make That deadly Upas grow Beneath my Rocky Mountain shades? I tell thee, Douglas, no!

Long as free winds from Northern skies Across my prairies blow, No slave shall break this virgin soil! I tell thee Douglas, no!

From Britain's Lion on the North. To sunny Mexico, No human bloodbounds shall be seen I tell thee, Douglas, no!

Missouri, Platte, and Yellow Stone, May sooner backward flow, Than freedom live with slavery here-I tell thee, Douglas, no!

Here Kickapoo and wild Pawnee May bow to Manito; But never man to human power! I tell thee, Douglas, no!

The sons of Pilgrims never will Such heritage bestow, To blast their race in coming time-I tell thee, Douglas, no Vile caitiff! he has lost his all

In this one desperate throw-He'll never be a President-I tell thee, Douglas, NO !

## EPIGRAM.

Who helps a knave in knavery. But aids an ape to climb a tree.

## THE LIBERATOR.

GREAT DEBATE ON THE BIBLE, BETWEEN MR. JOSEPH BARKER, OF OHIO, AND only that heaven is composed of people like little chil-REV. DR. BERG, OF PHILADELPHIA. [CONTINUED.]

### FIRTH EVENING\_Concluded.

Mr. BARKER. (Slight applause, hisses.) A curious long, twenty-five wide, and fifteen deep, or in one of William Penn celebrated for pocket-picking? carniverous animals, and have room to stow away enough grain, grass and other kinds of food for the We answer, if a man has no conscience, what can the rest, he would laugh at you. And the wintering would be for four or five months only, and not for twelve or eighteen. He would laugh more, should you ask him whether Noah, with his wife and his three sons and their wives, could tend all these animals, clean the ark, For the number of species of animals, my opponent quotes Buffon, an out-of-date author, who wrote before zoology had taken its present scientific form; also of Cuvier as an authority of mine. I never referred to

and nity feet long, seventy-are feet broad, and long five feet high?

'The first and most important objection to the universality of the Deluge is derived from the facts brought to light by modern science, respecting the distribution of animals and plants on the globe.

\* \* If tropica, they are for drink and despotism. In America, they are for oligarchy and slavery. ical animals and plants, for instance, were to migrate to the temperate zone, and especially to the frigid regions, they could not long survive; and almost equally fatal would it be for the animals and plants of high latitudes to take up their abode near the equator.

Now, suppose the animals of the torrid zone at the present day to attempt, by natural means, to reach the temperate zone, who does not know that nearly all of them must perish? "—[President Hitchcock's 'Religion of Geology,' pp. 128-131.] Geology,' pp. 128-131.]

mals alone, for eighteen months, would have filled the power. It is well men should have influence over anothark. And of this, much would have had to be pre- er: it is not well they should use it for mischief. Man's served green for the insects. The sheep necessary for a power to injure the unborn babe no more reflects on single pair of lions would have occupied no inconsid- God, than the power to injure the upgrown now. It is erable space; and the sheep, in their turn, would have the abuse of the power that is to be regretted. But needed large quantities of fodder. Besides, all these what would my opponent prove? Would be justify animals could not be packed like bales of cotton. Those the revenge, the injustice, the cruelty attributed to God who tended them needed room to go about the stalls, in the Bible, by proving the existence of something for the purpose of cleaning, feeding, and watering wrong in Nature? Would two wrongs make a right them ; as well as room to pass up and down stairs. If, Prove the God of Nature as unjust, as mean, as cruel too, they had to go up stairs for water, if they had to as the God of the Bible, and you prove we ought to carry up stairs all the refuse, we cannot help think- hate and censure both. But the God of Nature, and ing what a getting up stairs there must have been ! the God of the Bible, are not alike. (Laughter.)

My opponent's talk about the ark carrying 43,413 dences. tons is simply ridiculous. However well built, it could The Doctor made a number of statements in favor of open windows of heaven? How would eight people He says the Bible has a peculiar gravity, dignity, manage so large a vessel, besides tending so large a and solemnity of style.

number of animals? Again: the small animals would

Real Solomon's songs, or the childish fables of Gene want separate accommodation, and room for way, and sis, or the ridiculous revelations which abound in Exoroom above would be needed. Many of the large ani- dus, Leviticus, and Numbers, about the tabernacle mals would require from one to ten thousand feet each. altar, priestly attire, and see whether it has Even a house of the dimensions given, would not hold But is every thing written in a grand and solem a tenth even of the mammalia and birds alone, with style of superhuman origin? Then the world has su food for thirteen or eighteen months, to say nothing of the creeping things. Six hundred species of birds have already been described. Of each of these, seven pairs the sciences to which allusion is not made in the Bible. Suppose it were true, what then? Would it prove the thousand birds. We have next, a thousand species of Book divine? No more than it proves the American the ark for about three thousand. The number exist- mention a thousand subjects, of great importance, to ing, however, would probably be three times as great. which the Bible makes no allusion, and a thousand It is monstrous to talk of such a multitude being ac- more after that. commodated in a floating vessel of such dimensions. He says every subject is presented in the Bible with implied in the story are almost innumerable.

I told him, God. To this he objects that this term is for their mysteriousness. Truthfulness? Why, some generic-that an individual, when asked his name, of its statements are the most monstrous falsehoods the does not answer by calling himself 'mankind,' but mind of man can conceive. must give the name which distinguishes him from other He says not a solitary real discrepancy of precept men. Now, I was not aware that there were so many doctrine or fact can be proved against it. And this wa Gods ; I thought there was but one. Men need differ- said before an audience that had listened to the his ent names, because they are many; but there is only torical, theological and moral contradictions which we one God, and He needs but one name. The Doctor had just before mentioned. says that his God made the heavens, and asks me what The Doctor says the teachings of the Bible are in har mine has done. I am happy that for once we are mony with all the discoveries of science. Did he try to agreed ; for that is my God, too.

that my Redeemer liveth,' &c. The best commentators ments toward the close. We shall see. agree that the sense given by him to the passage has He says the Book of Job or the Psalms would have no authority in the original text; but in the transla- been sufficient to give immortality to their authors, on tion only.

filthy debauchee, and alleges that I said the account he rior literary merit of superhuman origin? If so, we was, the account sounded to me like a slander-that them. Every age produces them. the clergy ever stood ready to belie every reformer— We not only acknowledge the great literary merit that I knew they had belied his writings, and supposed portions of the Bible, but the excellency of the morality they had done the same by his private character. I of several portions of the book. But what then? We know, by experience, how eager, unscrupulous and find both high literary merit and beautiful moral prinreckless, Christians are in slandering unbelievers. A ciples in thousands of books, which make no pretensions Christian lady, who has attended this debate, said I to superhuman origin. Again: it is worthy of remark, had come upon the platform half drunk. Now, I have that some of those portions of the Bible, which excel a not taken a glass of intoxicating drink for nineteen literary compositions, embody or inculcate moral prinyears. A minister in one of your pulpits charged me ciples of the most revolting character. with something much worse than this. His brethren Take the 187th Psalm; a more beautiful little poer have heaped upon me a thousand slanders. If they will can hardly be imagined. But look at its close: \*O say these things of living men, who can answer for daughter of Babylon, who art to be destroyed-happy themselves, what will they not say of dead men, who shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones have no power to defend themselves? All manner against the stones. It is thus with several of the of evil is said about every one identified with an un- Psalms. Poetical beauty accompanies the most savage popular movement. If the chief priests called Jesus a and revengeful sentiments. We have, in our day, po devil and the prince of devils, surely no other reformer try equal in beauty to the best of the Psalms, and far

can expect to be exempted from such abuse. the vast majority of the human family are saved. My try. I have often observed that when my oppose answer shall be in the words of Christ :- Wide is the find my arguments unanswerable, they raise the cry of gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, sophistry. If I were really to use sophistry, they would and many there be that go in thereat. Because straight expose it; but when they find nothing but unanswer.

more than 'few,' the Bible is on my side.

He says that children are taken into heaven; but the passage he referred to for proof says no such thing, but

He speaks of 'my love of vice.' This requires n I suppose my character will bear comparison with the character of the best in the Church or priest

He ridiculed the inner light, and says, if a thie place, truly, to put a window-in the roof! a three-picked your pecket, his conscience troubles him a mo storied ark, ventilated by a roof-skylight! Through ment, and all is right. This is not our doctrine. Man's this, the eight persons were to throw all the filth made nature will not be satisfied,—the wound will not be by half a million of animals; through this, lay the healed,—till the evil-doer has tried to undo the wrong road for water, not only for drinking, but for making But are they the men who follow the inner light tha road for water, not only for drinking, but for making all clean. A curious explanation, truly! Besides, if pick your pockets? Are they not the men who study the you should ask any farmer accustomed to keeping cattle, whether, in a barn one hundred and fifty yards the early Quakers addicted to pocket-picking? Was the dimensions claimed by my opponent, he could win- George Fox? The Orthodox picked the Quakers' pockter seven pairs of every species of fowl and clean beast, ets, and robbed them of their liberty, and life besides and two pairs of every unclean beast, adding other but when did these followers of the inner light retalibeasts in sufficient number for the sustenance of the ate? (Applause, hisses, one hiss from the platform.)

rest, he would laugh at you. And the wintering would Bible do for him? But there are no such men. Ther and keep the air pure, and the ark well ventilated, by that udbelievers are generally more conscientious that means of one window, and that a roof-skylight-the believers. What men have most credit in the market worst place possible for the purposes of ventilation ! or on 'change ? The very pious, or the men who make

Cuvier. I quoted from Prof. Hitchcock, a distinguished ever, without regard to their amendment. This Ortho geologist of your own country, and President of one of dox theology is a blinding and a brutifying power its leading colleges. I will again read the passages :- Again: those who follow the inner light, or unbelieve 'The first difficulty in the way of supposing the flood ers, are not only the most upright and honest of men to have been literally universal, is the great quantity of water that would have been requisite. The amount necessary to cover the earth to the tops of the highest mountains, or about five miles above the present oceans, would be eight times greater than that existing on the would be eight times greater than that existing on the globe at this time.

'A second objection to such a universality is, the difficulty of providing for the animals in the ark. Calculations have, indeed, been made, which seemed to show that the ark was capacious enough to hold the pairs and septuples of all the species. But, unfortunately, the number of species assumed to exist by the calculators was vastly below the truth. It amounted only to three or four hundred; whereas, the actual number already described by roologists is no less than one hundred and fifty thousand; and the probable number existing on the globe is not less than half a military. And, for the greater part of these, must provision have been made, since most of them inhabit either the air or the dry land. A thousand species of reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of provision have been made, since most of them inhabit either the air or the dry land. A thousand species of mammalia, six thousand species of birds, two thousand species of reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of reptiles, are the worshippers of the Bible. The reptiles, and one hundred and twenty thousand species of insects, are already described, and must have been provided with space and food. Will any one believe this possible, in a vessel not more than four hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet broad, and forty-five feet high?

The democrates, the edvocates of universal human rights, five feet high?

robberies and murders? God simply gives man a pow Why, the food requisite for the graminivorous ani- er; it is man that is answerable for the use of that

We come now to the Doctor's speech on internal evi

not, with its dimensions, have carried, in a universal the Bible, but how many of them did he prove? He deluge, much more than a tenth of the burthen. Sup- did not even attempt to prove one of them. With the pose the window in the roof, where would they have got exception of one or two, which amount to nothing, they cannot be proved. They are not true

He says there is not a subject in the whole circle of mammalia described. There would have to be room in Encyclopedia divine. But it is not true. I could

One fiftieth part could not be accommodated and sup- a power, a truthfulness and a clearness unparalleled plied with food in such a vessel. The impossibilities It was a pity he made no attempt to prove his state ment. Every , subject presented with clearness? The Doctor asked me the name of the God I worship. thought certain portions of the Bible were remarkabl

prove this? But I had forgot; the Doctor did not fin-ish his speech. Perhaps he will try to prove his state-

the ground of their literary merit alone. This we are He says that Paine was a loathsome drankard and a willing to acknowledge; but is every work of superead of Paine's last moments was untrue. What I said have superhuman books without end. Every nation has

surpassing them in truthfulness and morality. The Doctor informs us that few only are lost-that The Doctor says I have wonderful powers of sophi is the gate and narrow the way which leadeth unto life, ble arguments, they give them an ugly name, and try

and few there be which find it.' Now, if 'many' be to get out of the way. Such devices may impose on him, and was rebuked by the other. Where is the subsome, but not on all. They may answer for a time; stantial agreement? Is one two? (Interruption by a but not for ever.

The Doctor says the word Godhead, in Romans, mean the unity of God. He acknowledges, at last, you see, that Nature does reveal the unity of God.

kind of rulers are worthy of reverence and obedience. We answer, the passage itself proves the contrary. Let

'Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers.
For there is no power but of God; the powers that be, are ordained of God. Whoseever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.'

but it also states, that, after this, I avid went out to war against the Amalekites. Where is the substantia agreement here?

The Bible says, in one passage, that Judas bought field, and broke assunder in the midst, and his bowel.

Can words be plainer? If these words do not teach that all powers, all rulers, are ordained of God-that the field, and that Judas hanged himself. that all powers, all rulers, are creating the governments then existing were of God—that every substantial agreement here?

Christian was to be subject to them, and obey them—

Here are substantial, radical different and that whosoever dared to resist them should receive able variations. damnation, there are no words that can express such a meaning. If the writer had meant to say, whenever to human courts, where human witnesses, liable to err, you have got good rulers, who command only what is testify, and where it is necessary to sift the truth from good, and forbid only what is evil, obey them, he could the mass of their statements. It is not applicable to easily have said so. He could as easily have said what book which pretends, or which its advocates pretends, he thought, as what he did not think. To suppose that consists of the declarations of the omniscient God, wh God, or even a man of common sense, would say: 'Let cannot err or speak falsely. In a book written by God, every soul be subject to the higher powers; there is no all must be true. There must not only be no substant power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of tial disagreement, but no circumstantial variations God; whoseever, therefore, resisteth the power, re- God could no more err in reference to little things, than sisteth the ordinance; and they that resist, shall re- great things. His words must all be true. (Applaus ceive to themselves damnation ; '- when he simply and hisses. Time up.) meant, Obey good governments,-such governments as give only good and righteous commands,-is out of all

Besides, if the passage meant no more than what my wes men perfectly at liberty.

ervants, servants are commanded, expressly, to obey, voked David to number Israel.' (1 Chronicles, 21: 1.) not only the good, gentle masters, but the froward. He adds, Where is the substantial agreement? Is God And wives are commanded to obey, not only Christian Satan? Why, the substantial agreement is, that David sbands, but unconverted Pagau husbands.

the passage before us?

what was good, and forbade nothing but what was evil? (Laughter.) There were no Christian governments. Were the Pagan governments so good as to command nothing but what darkness and depravity of the Pagan world?

Take, then, the passage in its plain and unperverted meaning, and it enjoins the basest servility to despetic noods to be found in any book on earth. It dooms to thy of an Infidel, but it is unworthy of a man. (Hisses, lamnation the best, the bravest, and the noblest spirits tumultuous applause, cries of 'Keep quiet.') that ever honored and blest humanity. Cromwell and Hampden, Milton and Sidney, Kossath and Mazzini and men to whom your own great country has given rth, whose names are worthy of everlasting rememmade them the idols of the friends of freedom, and the lights and guides of the world, it consigns to the horrors of damnation. It is a happy thing that men are

must be contrary to reason.

firmities, but the greatest cruelty and injustice. racter of God. Then why should any one use it for are not forbidden by that passage to form an that purpose? But I thought the Dector told us that any character from its fruits.

some portions of the Bible did express God's character I had scarcely, when my time expired, entered upon ture. A strange charge this, to come from one who above. could deal, as he did, with the passage in Romans, and

who takes the Bible exactly as he finds it, and who thou finish it above.' That is, the width of the win-

be not judged.' We do not ourselves regard the precept as divine or unobjectionable; but a person who does so regard it, would do well not to violate it so often in a public audience. However, we believe that a man is should try to act accordingly.

spects than one.

scavenger work, and the like, my opponent will allow it.

me to pass unnoticed. overwhelmed. I recollect no such instance of such a have never been met. Let me say here, that those who

peared under the sanction of the clergy. principle to passages, by way of illustration. The prompting their instinct? principle does not fit the passages truth is, his boasted principle does not fit the passages which I have quoted. He cannot find any substantial the Christian's God, (Jehovah,) who is the Creator and

Some passages say there is no respect of persons with God; while others say he loved one brother, and hated pronounces to be facts. Here is one. Was it a real octhe other, before either was born. Where is the sub- currence? There is scarcely a historical account extant stantial agreement here?

the father; another that he shall not. Where is the their ancestor was saved from a great flood of water substantial agreement here? Take a few histotical pas- How? All accounts agree, that it was by enclosure in

agreement here? Are God and Satan the same?

ery of Time.) The Moderators will attend to their duty, if permitted. The Bible states, in one place, that a certain man

was two years older than his father, and, in another, He says that Romans xiii. is intended to show what that he was eighteen years younger. Where is the substantial agreement here? The Bible states that Saul slew all the Amalekites

except Agag, and that Samuel hewed Agag in pieces but it also states, that, after this, Pavid went out to war against the Amalekites. Where is the substantial

field, and broke asunder in the midst, and his bowels gushed out; another says that the high priests bought

Dr. Beng-(Applause.)-My opponent says that I point to no passage in support of my assertion, that we find substantial agreement with circumstantial variety opponent says, it would amount to nothing. Obey good in the Scriptures. Now, there is scarcely a child who governments. But can every government be said to be Who is to judge? The governments themselves? Then we must obey all; for where is the govnment that will acknowledge it is not good? Must again the anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel, every one judge? The command is as good as none; it and he moved David against them to say, Go, number Israel and Judah' (2 Samuel, 24: 1); while another Again, in corresponding passages, about masters and says, 'And Satan stood up against Israel, and prowas tempted. Again he quotes, 'And they took coun-The Doctor said our law was a nose of wax. But what sel, and bought with them the potter's field.' (Matthew his, if its precepts can be dealt with as he deals with 27: 7); and compares it with, 'Now, this man purchased a field with the reward of iniquity.' (Acts 1: Besides, where were the good governments he talks 18.) The substantial agreement here is, that the field out—the governments that commanded nothing but was bought, and with the price of Judas's treachery

We pass over the blasphemous comparison he institutes, by asking, 'Are God and Satan one?' and overments so good as to both wha! was evil? What, boldly assert that we have already answered his miserahen, becomes of my opponent's remarks about the ble subterfuge. We have said that the Bible must be taken as a whole, and we have referred him to the The interpretation of my opponent is the most forced and unnatural conceivable. It is not an interpretation, ed, I am tempted of God, for God cannot be tempted with but a perversion. Of course, it is very inconvenient to evil, neither tempteth he any man; but every man is have such passages in a favorite book; but there they tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust, and eniced.' James 1: 13, 14.

If my opponent will persist in advancing such things as arguments, he will lose his reputation for fairness. power, and teaches the grossest and most palpable false-

My opponent gives his oft-repeated argument, that Romans 13: 1-3, teaches that we are to submit to all rulers, be they good or bad, and that damnation is meted out to those who resist them, under any pretence brance, and whose virtuous deeds and noble daring have whatever. It is not so. The passage teaches simply: 1. That civil government is ordained by God.

2. That civil government is worthy the respect and obedience of God's people, when rulers ' are not a terso often better than their creeds and sacred books. If ror to good works, but to the evil;' when government it were not that men are impelled to great and noble is conducted in accordance with the laws of God's word. deeds, in spite of their old authorities and guides, no man could take up arms against a tyrant, till he had break down all governments, who will not admit the renounced his faith in the Bible. As it is, men who existence of any right rule, because it interferes with war with tyrants and with tyranny, as well as reformers generally, must be looked for among the hosts of ness to which their passions would lead them. Does the The Doctor says there is nothing in the Bible about oppose His law? Does he assert that God is the author Bible teach obedience to despots, when their commands God, that is contrary to reason.

We answer, some passages say Jacob, and the elders

of kingcraft? He well knows that it was in anger that God gave the Jews a king, and that the first form of Israel, and Isaiah, saw God; while others say, no of government which God gave the Jews was a pure man hath seen or can see him. One class of passages republic. My opponent says that it is written, 'Judge' not, that ye be not judged.' So it is written ; and it is Besides, we have proved, by a hundred passages, also written, 'Ye shall know them by their fruits. Evthat the Bible attributes to God, not only human inrmities, but the greatest cruelty and injustice.

He says language is incompetent to express the real to indulge in an uncharitable or eensorious spirit, we

my opponent's caricature of the window of the ark.

The passage reads, 'And in a cubit shalt thou finish it

Does this justify my opponent in asserting that this others! It is especially strange to be made against one window was but one cubit square? 'In a cubit shalt grounds all his statements on its plain and obvious dow,—and the word is here used to designate the means of admitting light,-was a cubit above; merely showing eaning.

He says we reject the truth because it is so simple, that the roof of the ark in which it was placed sloped and that we are influenced by the worst of motives. upward to a ridge about a cubit wide. Sure enough ! Does not our opponent know how easy it would be for Let my opponent answer that! My opponent asks, us to return such charges? But we hope to be pre-served from yielding to the strong temptation. We of these animals be all carried up, and thrown out of have no infallible book to guide us, but we think we can the window? Has he forgotten that there was a door to see a better way than charging an opposent, in public the ark? The farmer would sometimes use the door, debate, with impure and vicious motives. There is a sometimes the window of his barn. Like my opponent, precept in the Gospel, which says, 'Judge not, that ye I have a place in the country with a stable upon it;

justified by works, and not by faith alone, and we spikes; but are we to suppose that the ark was held to He says to Bible is a wonder. So it is, in more rethem. The Bible speaks as to men of candor and sense. He says it has been proved, over and over again, that It does not presume, we will infer, that the ark was de all the parts of the Bible agree. Will he please to find titute of convenience and all comfort, because every litus one of those proofs? We never had the happiness to the detail is not given. In relation to the door, I read : And the door of the ark shalt thou set in the side there-His remarks about raking up things out of gutters, of; with lower, second and third stories shalt thou make

This would seem to imply that each story was sup He speaks of the arguments of unbelievers being plied with a door. The details of the measurement are pronounced by those in the profession best able to unthing in the present debate. And Paine's arguments derstand them, those who have large maritime experience, to be in strict accordance with the best results have not read Paine's works, cannot conceive how discovered in ship building by modern science. Noah wretched are the pretended refutations which have ap-Here, again, is internal evidence that Noah was divine-He says that the best evidence of the Divine origin of ly directed. The difficulty of getting all the animals the Scriptures is the substantial agreement and circum- to the ark, stated by my opponent, is just no difficulty at stantial variation in their statements. But he gave us all. Was God, the Maker and Creator of these animals no proof. He favored us with an application of his unable to guide them to the ark at the proper time, by

Let not my opponent confound his nameless God with agreement in them. Examine a few. One passage says Sovereign of the universe—is proved to be the God of no one hath seen God at any time; other passages say Nature, of Providence, and of Grace. This example of several people have seen him. Where is the substantial the ark is not only important on its intrinsic merits, but from the associations connected with it.

Infidels say, Present us facts that an unbia of any nation or tribe, or historical tradition, even. One passage says the son shall bear the iniquity of which does not embrace the notion, that, long ages ago, a large floating edifice of his own construction. Whence The Bible states, in one passage, that God tempted this intimation? Did the earth whiper it? Did the David to number the people; and in another, that it stars announce it? Whence did Noah get the promptwas Salan that tempted him. Where is the substantial ings that carried him forward in his designs? From the first rain? Why should he be alarmed at this The Bible states, in one place, that the two thieves He had often seen rain before. Blot out the whole Mo reviled Jesus; and in another, that one only reviled saic account, and we find the notion or tradition of which

nies of all nations. We meet it in Greece, in Egypt, in India, in Britain. We find in all these countries emorials installed, thus proving, under Providence the fact of the flood's occurrence. Whence this con Does my opponent suppose that all mankind are fools superstitious dupes, but Infidels? Now, does not this fact prove an intimation from God? Who else could give it? Why did Noah provide for protection from water. rather than from fire or earthquake? Because he was

forewarned of God. The Apostle says, 'Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house.'

Let us pass from all annals in the teachings of No. ture. We find truth imbedded in the earth; we find the discoveries of geology confirming a deluge.

My opponent says there are, in parts of the earth, he MR. BARKER-I did not say so. Prof. Hitchook [holding up 'Religion of Geology,'] says, there is no

trace in any part of the earth of such a deluge as the spoken of in the Bible. Dr. Beng.-Then Prof. Hitchcock tells no a nakes a tremendous mistake. In almost all parts of the earth we find indelible impressions, firmly convine

My opponent alluded to my remarks on Friday era ning, on the first chapter of Genesis, and totally verted them. Let me now advance on the positive side of the arge-

ing us that God did bring about the catastrophe

ubmerging the world with water.

ment for internal evidence of the divinity of the Bible The appearance of Christ in an age the most corrupt; his character presenting excellencies the world had never before seen; unrivalled, nay, almost unapproach ed by the best of earth; this appearance, I say, at such a time, is utterly beyond Nature, and surpasses the most wonderful miracle. This difficulty lies before m epponent, and he must meet it, before he can pron Christianity a delusion. He will hardly deny the enistence of Christ; but even if he should, how will is explain the still more wonderful phenomenon, that four men should imagine such a character, and tranmit such a portrait, with no original from which is draw their copy? It is absurd. The Evangelists were plain, unlettered men. They were not the miracle of genius which they must have been to originate the lovely character of our Redeemer. There are a fee points conclusive, to my mind, in establishing the Mes. siahship of Christ. His appearance, his whole doctring his kingdom, his character, were at variance with the expectation of the Jews. They thought that Christ, at his appearing, was to be the instrument of breaking their yoke of civil bondage, and exalting their nation to supreme power and fame. At the very time that, not only Jews, but Gentiles, in all parts of the world, vers anxiously looking for the arrival of some personage, who would have the most powerful influence upon the religion and their institutions, Christ appeared.

These impressions of his advent, which were so ribet that time, doubtless arose from the old prophecies, which designated the time and place of his appearance. The elassical historian was familiar with them; and this he may be of sufficient importance to authorize quotation. Let us read from Josephus, where he mentions the causes of the Jewish revolt :-

'That which chiefly encouraged them to the war was an ambiguous oracle, found also in our sacred writing, that about that time, some one from Juden should chain the empire of the world. This, they understed to belong to themselves; and many of their wise nen we mistaken in their judgment; for this oracle referred to the government of Vespasian, who was proclaimed Experor in Judea.' The second is from Suetonius. His words are :-

'There had been, for a long time, all over the East, otion, firmly believed, that it was in the books of ates, that some one from Judea was destined, so hat time, to obtain the empire of the world.'

So Tacitus, after mentioning the calamities arising out of the destruction of their city, says :-

'That the mass of the people entertained a strong persuasion, that it was mentioned in the ancient witings of the priests, that at that very time, the Est should prevail, and that some one from Judes should obtain the empire of the world. These ambiguities predicted Vespasian and Titus; but the common people, according to the usual influence of human passian, having once appropriated to themselves this desined greatness, could not be brought to understand the true meaning, by all their adversities.'

All these vague expectations I believe to have been fulfilled in the coming of Christ; and this is confirmed by the fact, that numerous pretenders to the Mescalship appeared in the field about this time.

Now, let us remember, that the four Evangelists were Jews, and Jews of the lower class: therefore, doubly M they, in opposition to what they themselves tell us were their own anticipations, and what we know were t anticipations of the nation, proclaim as the Messia this meek and lowly Jesus? In answer to the objection sometimes made, that the

Evangelists wrote after the destruction of Jerusalem say, why should these men make Christ predict that very overthrow which they expected he would prevent Why should they receive him, in spite of all their prejudices?

Christ's character is peculiar. The Evangelists might have found a prototype for a fancy sketch among their prophets. Christ differs from them all. He is meet and lowly, and yet speaks like one who knows that his mission is to establish a new dispensation. He com without austerity. His manners are familiar, bet

He readily communicates instruction to hoped itquirers. He overwhelms his enemies by pungent s peals. He boldly assails the rulers, and denounces upon the Pharisees, who neglected the weightier Bal ters of the law for minor ceremonies. He spake with such authority and grandeur, that the very men vi came to drag him to prison and to judgment, went avi exclaiming, ' Never man spake like this man.' This or inality is the more remarkable, because the Jewish Rat bis had made the ceremonial law even more exacting and its power was fettered by traditions. The Dimud abounded with grotesque superstition. The Satistic complained that they had made void the law of fed See him sitting down to meat with unwashed hands, ing with publicans and sinners, associating with Ge tiles, and doing many other things from which the Jes shrank in horror. Listen to his discourse. He on tithes and sacrifices, and speaks of mercy and justice He denounces external sanctity, and preaches purity heart; and he does all this, claiming to be the Messah the object of the expectations of the Jews.

How could four unlettered Jews invent this chart ter? The sourcel Infidel may turn away from this po trait; but what unbiassed mind can fail to recogn lineaments of the glorious Son of God? (Time of Long applause.)

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January 13.